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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1511)

Name of Candidate	Anoushka Sharma		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1040213
Center	Online	Date	3/12/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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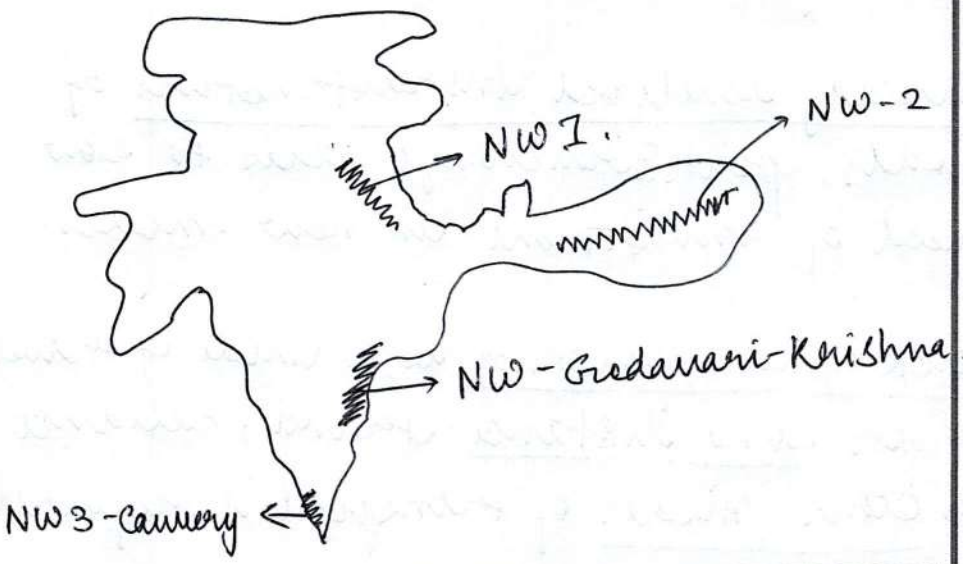
1. Despite a vast coast line and a number of waterways, why has India not been able to achieve its potential in bringing a significant modal shift from rail and road to waterways? **(150 words) 10**

विस्तृत तट रेखा और अनेक जलमार्गों के बावजूद, भारत रेल और सड़क परिवहन प्रणाली से जलमार्गों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण प्रणालीगत परिवर्तन (मोडल शिफ्ट) करने हेतु अपनी क्षमता को सार्थक करने में क्यों असमर्थ रहा है?

India has a coastline of ~4000 kms with eastern and western coast panning the peninsula. It has various waterways such as NW1 - Ganga, NW-2 Brahmaputra, etc.



But despite roadways having various advantages such as cheaper, low maintenance and low infrastructure development required, India has not

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developed the waterways

*** REASONS FOR NOT ACHIEVING POTENTIAL**

1. Biased towards land transportation as evident from higher representation in NIP.

2. Barriers to travel such as dams, non perennial rivers, etc.

3. Already developed infrastructure of roads, ports & railways leads to low need of investment in new modes.

4. Lack of independence as a mode of travel as for long distance travel, reliance on other modes of transport is required.

Therefore, waterways have not developed in India. For development of inland waterways, schemes on similar lines of Sagarmala Parियोजना and viability gap funding is required.

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2. The move to establish a National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development, to reverse the drag on India's growth potential will have its own set of challenges. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत की संवृद्धि क्षमता संबंधी अवरोधों को व्युत्क्रमित करने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय अवसंरचना वित्तपोषण और विकास बैंक की स्थापना के कदम की अपनी स्वाभाविक चुनौतियां होंगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

India improved its ranking in Ease of doing business to 63 in 2020 but still several barriers such as poor infrastructure impede its growth.

Through Budget of 2021, National Bank for financing infrastructure and development has been envisaged.

Benefits
- Boost to infrastructure development
- Stronger supply chains
- Reduced logistics cost as envisaged by LEADS Index
- Boost job creation
- Make Indian goods competitive
- Help achieve Make in India campaign's goals.

But despite growth potential, the idea is plagued with certain challenges -

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1. Lack of Level Playing field as it will be monitored by government leading to biased behaviour.

2. Low Private sector investment due to poor sentiment as seen in Bihar post repeal of APMC Act.

3. Banks already facing high NPAs, would be unwilling to lend to NaBFID.

4. Political Interference as members will be appointed by the executive.

5. Lack of equitable development as India has seen unbalanced regional development leading to concentration of inferastructure development.

Therefore, to fully implement NaBFID's vision, independence and regulatory forbearance's absence has to be ensured. This can help achieve India's goal of $5 Trillion economy.

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3. Highlighting the issues related to the current fertilizer subsidy regime in India, discuss the need for reforms in this context. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में वर्तमान उर्वरक सब्सिडी व्यवस्था से संबंधित मुद्दों को रेखांकित करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में सुधारों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

According to the Economic Survey, the second highest chunk of subsidy after food is fertilizers, which is dominated by urea subsidy.

* ISSUES WITH SUBSIDY

1. Overuse of fertilizers - In Punjab use of urea : potash : phosphorous is 40:3:1 whereas it is advised to be 4:3:1

2. Contamination of natural resources by leading to water and soil pollution.

3. Increased source of emissions - as nitrogen emissions are dominated by agriculture.

4. No asset creation - As money is used for consumption not capital investment

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⑥ High fiscal burden - leading to increasing deficits.

* REFORMS NEEDED

1. Switch to Nutrient Based Subsidy for urea as currently used for other minerals.
2. Instead of subsidy based on use, money should be transferred using Jan Dhan Accounts.
3. Awareness generation about overuse's ill impact on productivity, through soil health cards.

Therefore, instead of utilizing limited resources in subsidies, according to Ashok Gulati, the money should be utilized in public capital formation which will boost productivity and help double farmer's income by 2022.

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4. Identifying the need for a climate resilient agriculture in India, discuss how it can be achieved. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जलवायु प्रत्यास्थ कृषि की आवश्यकता की पहचान करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसे कैसे प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

Agriculture employs 45% of the 52 crore workforce of India and helps maintain India's position as a key exporter. With changing climate, need for resilience is crucial.

* NEED FOR CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE

1. Increased Climate Vulnerabilities
   - 1 → Increasing droughts
   - 2 → Increasing floods
   - 3 → Highly variable rainfall distribution
   - 4 → Rising sea levels. Ex - IPCC Report highlights how some key cities might be submerged by 2050 - Ex - Mumbai

2. Economic aspects
   - 5 → Reduce variability in income
   - 6 → Reduce food insecurity given high malnutrition status. Ex - Hidden

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hunger.

7. → Can increase poverty and disguised unemployment.

* WAYS TO ACHIEVE

1. Organic Farming based on low use of chemicals and fertilisers. Ex - Zero Budget Natural Farming.
2. Learn from various traditional methods of cultivation as seen in koraput, etc.
3. Empowerment of women through Mahila kisan shashaktikaran Yojana.
4. Reduce subsidies and increase capital formation. According to Drezze and Burke, public sector capital formation gives boost to private investment.

Therefore, to help achive our NDCs and reverse the ticking clock of climate change, traditional and sustainable measures are required.

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5. Mega Food Parks (MFPs) were considered to be a gamechanger for the food processing sector in India, but their progress remains stunted. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

मेगा फूड पार्कों (MFPs) को भारत में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण चरण (गेमचेंजर) समझा गया था, लेकिन उनकी प्रगति अभी भी अवरुद्ध है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Mega Food Parks scheme was launched in the last decade to give a boost to the sunrise sector of food processing.

* Food Processing - Significance

1. Potential to employ 60 million in the comming decade
2. Boost export Competitiveness
3. Reduce disguised unemployment of agriculture.
4. Require and additional skill development

* ISSUES WITH PROGRESS

1. Low Investment - As private investment was key to lead to agglomeration effect.
2. Quality Standards - Low standards which

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are not able to face stringent international norms. Ex - EU Phytosanitary norms.

3. Red Tapeism - Leading to delay in licensing, permits and distributions

4. Overlap of jurisdiction - As agriculture is a state subject, different incentives by different governments.

* WAY FORWARD

- Viability Gap Funding
- Supporting Infrastructure development
- Increase supply chain resilience.

Therefore, food processing has the potential to reduce job creation burden and help increase export competitiveness, as highlighted in NITI Aayog's India @ 75 document.

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6. Give an account of the challenges associated with rapidly increasing biomedical waste in India. Also, state the key features of the Bio-medical Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में तीव्रता से बढ़ रहे जैव-चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट से जुड़ी चुनौतियों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, जैव-चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (संशोधन) नियम, 2018 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

As the world masked up, the pandemic unmasked leading to increasing waste burden worldwide. COVID-19 Pandemic has led to increased focus on biomedical waste management.

Challenges with increasing biowaste

1. Increasing pollution of soil and water
2. Increasing need for waste management investment
3. Increased vulnerability of population such as poor, children, etc.
4. Increased need for land diversion for waste disposal
5. Increased need of workforce and handling equipment.
6. Increased vulnerability to diseases
7. Increased cost of handling waste.

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* Key Features of Biomedical Waste Management Rules

1. Included Rural Areas in ambit due to waste reaching even hinterlands.
2. Segregation of materials in 8 categories
3. Increased Liability of waste creating institutions
4. Provided for monetary punishments in case of non compliance.
5. Mandate safe handling equipment to workers for safe disposal.
6. Provided for strict non mixing of biomedical waste.

Therefore, the rules were stringent but they were amended in 2020 to help deal with the new challenges of the pandemic to ensure containment of diseases.

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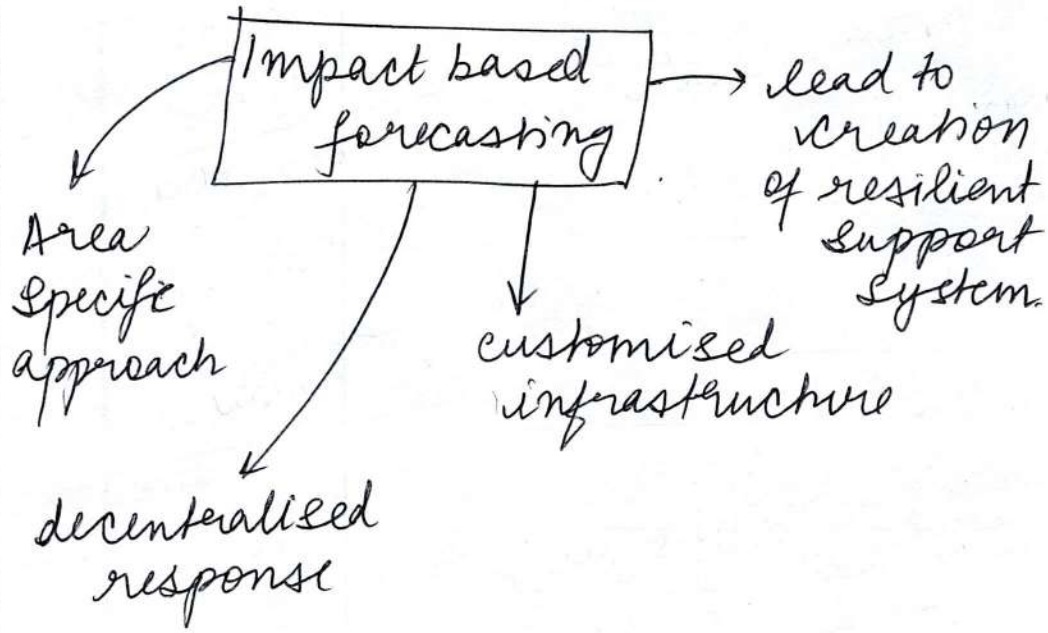
7. What do you understand by impact based forecasting in disaster management? How can such forecasting strengthen the disaster management preparedness? **(150 words) 10**

आपदा प्रबंधन में प्रभाव आधारित पूर्वानुमान से आप क्या समझते हैं? ऐसा पूर्वानुमान आपदा प्रबंधन की तैयारियों को कैसे मजबूत कर सकता है?

India due to global warming and climate change is witnessing increasing disasters.



* Help in Disaster management by above measures.

Impact based forecasting refers to early warning systems based on area specific impact of the,

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disaster. This will help measure magnitude and intensity like Richter and Mercali scale.

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8. Low Earth Orbit is becoming increasingly crowded as countries race to launch satellites into space. Highlighting the associated issues, discuss international efforts taken in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

देशों द्वारा अंतरिक्ष में उपग्रहों को प्रक्षेपित करने की बढ़ती होड़ से निम्न भू-कक्षा में इनका संकेंद्रण बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। इससे संबंधित मुद्दों को रेखांकित करते हुए, इस संबंध में किए गए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रयासों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Low Earth Orbit refers to the orbit starting from 160 km to 2000 km from earth. Though it has large ambit, still majority of satellites are concentrated in 160 - 900 km radius.

* ISSUES

1. Increased chances of accidents given overcrowding of Orbit.
2. Increasing space debris causing less space for missions
3. Increasing private sector participation leading to competition for space.
   Ex - Starlink is planning to launch 60 missions.
4. Increasing misuse to demonstrate soft power by nations such as China, etc

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5. Increased chances of surveillance by nations.

* International Efforts

1. Outer Space Treaty - of which India is a signatory, prohibits militarisation of space.

2. Artemis Accords - Propagated by USA, they are a set of principles to follow for space missions.

As a international agreement is missing and new private and state actors are entering the space field, we need to build consensus on common space utilisation rules.

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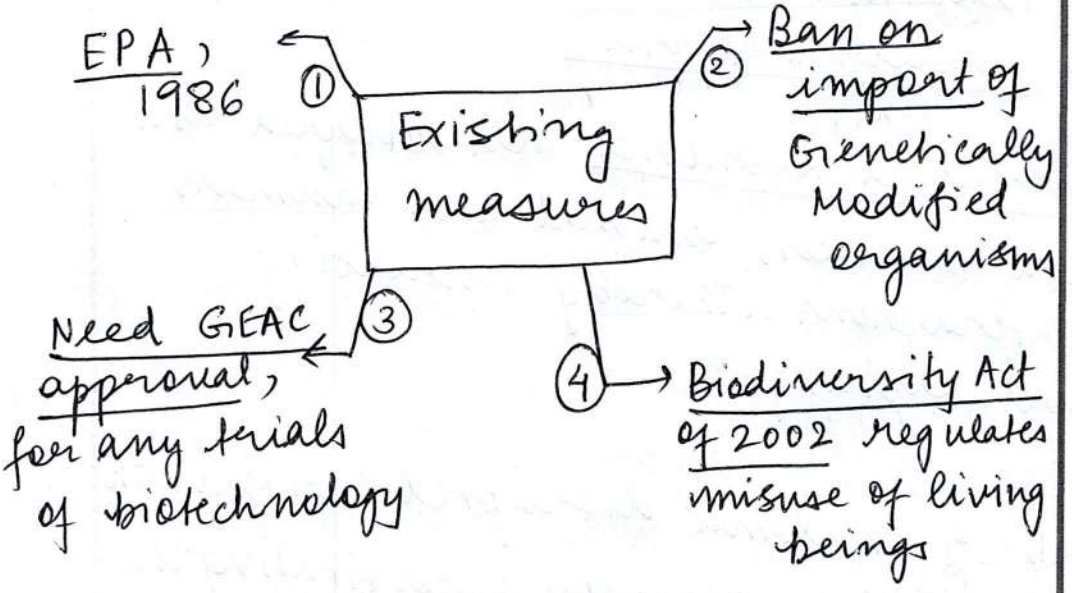
9. Enumerating the existing measures to counter bio-terrorism in India, highlight the need for a bio-terrorism law. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जैव-आतंकवाद का मुकाबला करने के लिए मौजूदा उपायों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, एक जैव-आतंकवाद कानून की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Bio-terrorism refers to use of modified living organisms to spread terror and disrupt normal life to leave a lasting impact. COVID-19 highlighted the doubts associated with bioterrorism



* Need for Bioterrorism law in India

1. Increasing international tensions between neighbouring and non neighbouring states such as USA-China, etc.

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2. Scientific Advancements - Given the rapid advancements of biotechnology in the last 30 years.

3. Lack of regulation - Both at the international and national level, leading to lack of accountability.

4. Poor morals of scientists - Ex - Dr Khan of Pakistan who was held in espionage of nuclear weapons.

5. Increased Zoonotics - has blurred the line between animal and human interactions, thereby increasing vulnerability.

COVID-19 Pandemic disrupted our growth and ambitions; thereby necessitating the need of Bioterrorism law as we need to utilise 'one health Approach' to ensure our safety.

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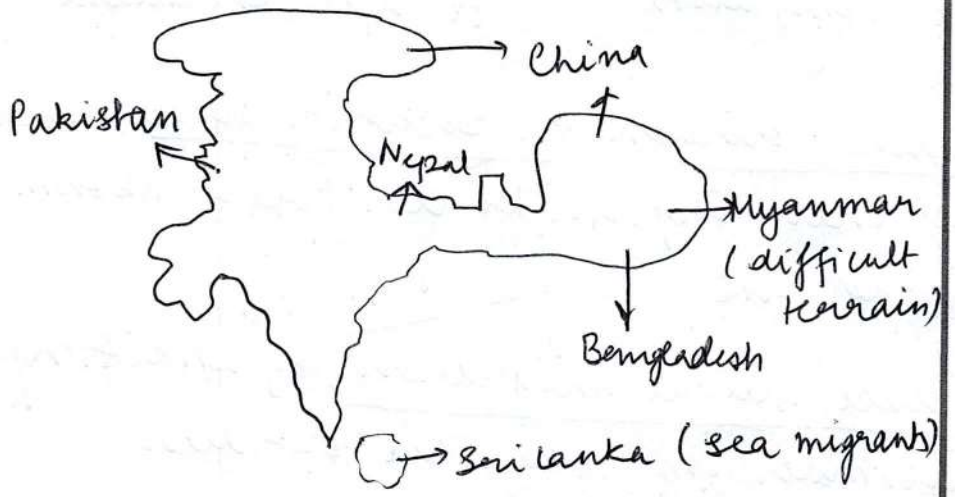
10. Discuss the potential of "Integrated Law Enforcement Centres" and "Smart Walls" on India's border areas to address the prevailing security challenges. **(150 words) 10**

मौजूदा सुरक्षा चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भारत के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में "एकीकृत कानून प्रवर्तन केंद्रों" और "स्मार्ट वॉल" की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India is faced with several security issues, given its proximity to several nations, thereby requiring smart surveillance.



* Potential of Integrated Law Enforcement Centres

1. Reduced duplication of work.
2. Increased speed of processing cases under Foreigners Tribunal Order, etc.

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3. Reduce burden of lack of experienced taskforce.

4. Reduce case load of litigation.

*** Potential of Smart Walls**

1. Easy to guard difficult terrains
   - Rivers — Ex- Feni, Teesta
   - Mountains — Ex- Lipulekh, Chusul
   - Forests. — Ex-Myanmar

2. Reduce burden on security forces such as Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Assam Riffles, etc

3. Reduce illegal migration by utilising loopholes in physical borders.

4. Increase regulation of anti-productive activities such as arms smuggling, drug trafficking, etc.

Therefore, by utilizing above measures, as highted by Shektaker Committee Report, border management can be made more effective

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11. Farm loan waivers are neither adequate nor recommended for promoting sustained agricultural growth. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

सतत कृषि विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कृषि ऋण माफी न तो पर्याप्त है और न ही अनुशंसित। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Increasing instances of farm loan waivers have been witnessed as political vote bank tactics. This has led to debate on viability of these measures.

* Benefits of Farm Loan waivers

1. Provide income security to farmers as they have high debt burden.
2. Reduce the increasing vulnerability of farmers due to climate change as highlighted in Climate Vulnerability Index.
3. Reduce the dependence on informal credit methods which charge high interest rates.
4. Provide funds to banks and reduce their losses due to rising NPAs.

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* Issues with Farm Loan waivers

1. Moral Hazard - As farmers have tendency to not fulfil their loan obligations in expectation of waivers

2. Poor Credit Formation - As overburdened banks will reduce credit to farmers, thereby reducing benefits of Nationalisation of Banks.

3. Increased Inequity - As banks would rather deposit money in Priority Sector lending fund with NABARD or with lending to areas having low defaults like Punjab, etc.

4. Poor access to credit for even deserving farmers due to changing political policies, given high risks.

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* Way Forward

1. Reduce farm loan waivers to the most vulnerable areas. Ex - Disaster hit areas, etc.

2. Transfer funds quickly to banks to ensure their financial health in cases of waivers.

3. Model Act to act as torchbearer for any future waivers to reduce losses and moral hazards.

4. Infrastructure development - In India, Given farmers average monthly income ₹ 1500, focus should be on strong supply chain formations.

Therefore, to double farmers income by 2022, efforts need to be taken to implement long term measures rather than engage in petty politics.

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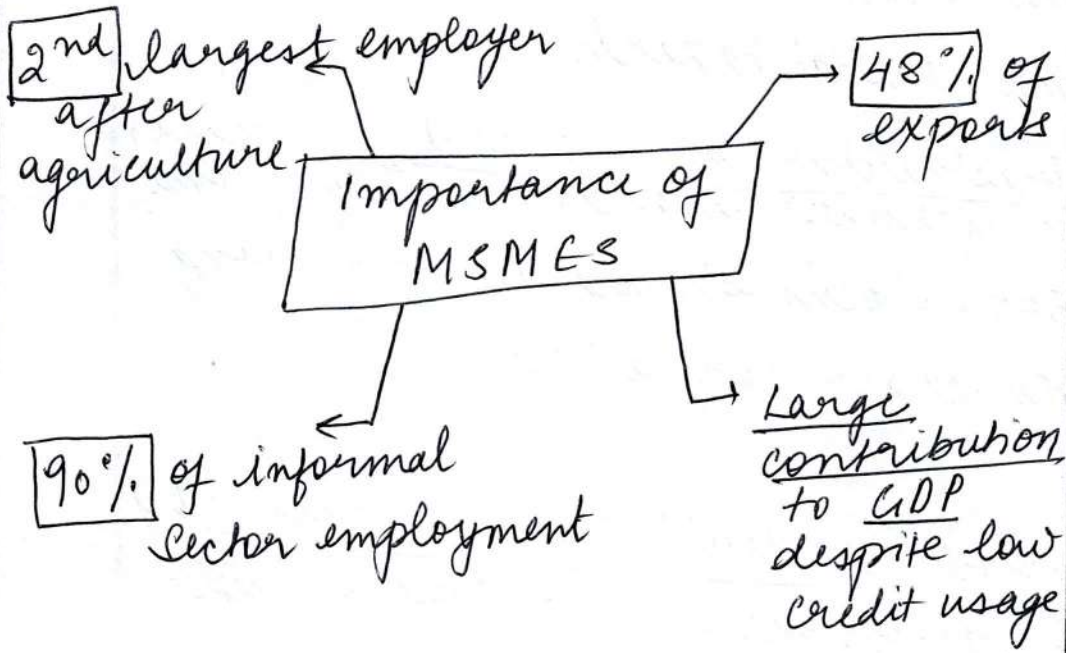
12. A number of initiatives in recent years have focussed on the MSME sector. Why is there a need to focus on this sector? Also, identify the measures taken by the government and further scope of action. **(250 words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में अनेक पहलों ने MSME क्षेत्रक पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। इस क्षेत्रक पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की आवश्यकता क्यों है? साथ ही, सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों और आगे की कार्रवाई के दायरे की पहचान कीजिए।

MSME Act was amended in 2020 under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan to enhance the investment limits of various categories to embrace changing realities.



MSMEs play a crucial role in the economy, therefore various measures have been taken to boost them.

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* Measures

1. MUDRA Scheme - where Shishu, kishor loans are provided at concessional rates.
According to R. Nagraj, MUDRA has created 27% jobs.

2. STAND UP INDIA Scheme - where loans are provided to women, SCs, STs to start their bussinesses.

3. GEM Procurement - where MSMEs are favoured for procurement by government departments.

4. Fund of Funds - to provide credit gurantee to banks who provide loans to MSMEs.

5. Increased limits for categories to incentivise growth while retaining the benefit of the MSMEs.

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* Further Scope of Action

2. Implementation of mandatory procurement quotas of government departments which currently provide various exemptions

2. Increase access to formal credit by providing increased incentives to banks under Priority sector lending norms.

3. Creation of strong supporting infrastructure through NIP, etc.

Therefore, MSMEs are key to achieve the Sarvodaya vision of Mahatma Gandhiji and increase social justice.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Skilling the Indian population faces a 3E challenge - Education, Employment and Employability. Discuss. Also suggest interventions required to effectively manage this challenge. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय जनसंख्या को कौशल युक्त बनाने में 3E चुनौतियों, यथा- शिक्षा (एजुकेशन), रोजगार (एम्प्लॉयमेंट) और नियोजनीयता (एम्प्लॉयबिलिटी) का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन चुनौतियों का प्रभावी ढंग से प्रबंधन करने के लिए आवश्यक हस्तक्षेपों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

India's average age is 25 years. This demographic dividend is expected to last for a decade. But various challenges exist for achieving ₹5 Trillion economy target by 2025.

Skilling in the increasingly changing era of sectoral transition is plagued with various issues.

* Challenges

1. Education
   - ① Low gross enrollment ratio of 25% in higher education
   - ② Lack of development due to outdated coursework. Ex - Poor performance in PISA Test.
   - ③ Poverty leading to 'hands required

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for learning rather than studying.

2. Employment

- (4) → Jobless growth - 7% GDP growth vs 1.2% job growth.
- (5) → Automation of industries leading to less jobs
- (6) → Capital intensive goods production leading to disguised unemployment in agriculture

3. Employability

- (7) → According to LinkedIn survey, only 47% graduates have employable skills
- (8) → Poor vocational training
- (9) → Focus on rote learning rather than skill development.

Therefore, these factors lead to not utilizing demographic dividend which is India's comparative advantage

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* Interventions

1. Education
   - New Education Policy 2020
   - Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
   - Scholarships to SC, ST and other vulnerable groups.

2. Employment
   - Boost to MSMEs
   - Under Stand Up Scheme, Mudra
   - Increase infrastructure development through NIP, Bharatmala and Sagarmala.

3. Employability
   - National Skill Mission
   - Vocational training in 6th - 8th class under NEP 2020
   - Reskilling Fund under new labour codes.

Therefore, to achieve human development, as highlighted by Amartya Sen, overall social, economic, political freedom needs to be increased.

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14. Despite its importance, agricultural marketing faces various institutional and infrastructural related issues in India. Elaborate. Also, enlist the measures that have been taken in this context. **(250 words) 15**

अपने महत्व के बावजूद, कृषि विपणन को भारत में विभिन्न संस्थागत और अवसंरचना संबंधी मुद्दों का सामना करना पड़ता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Agriculture contributes 16% to the GDP and has made India the key exporter of goods such as rice, tea, pulses, horticulture, etc.

But despite this issues exist in various parts of process from farm to plate.

* Issues with Agricultural Marketing

1. Procurement
   - → Open ended Procurement leading to oversupply
   - → Concentrated in few areas
   - → Promoted cereal centric growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Transportation and Storage
- Lack of cold storage leading to waste
- Reliance of old methods such as cover and Plinth.
- Lack of private investment due to poor public investment - J curve effect.

3. Supply to consumers
- Leakages. Ex - 47% according to Bhalla.
- Overexclusion and exclusion of beneficiaries
- Overlap of State agencies work with FCI.

Therefore, to implement reforms, measures are required such as :-

1. Capital Formation
- Viability Gap Funding
- Storage facilities
- APMC Infrastructure

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2. Curb on Open Ended Procurement and rather utilise DBT for any price difference.

3. Utilisation of PM-AASHA to increase procurement of other goods as well.

4. Curb regular use of Essential Commodities Act to increase private investment.

5. Digitisation of process as envisaged in 'One Nation, One Ration Card'.

Therefore, agricultural marketing is key to ensure that minimum food is wasted given India's increasing prevalence of ~~higgen~~ hidden hunger - FAO and increasing stunting, wasting according to NFHS.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Marine litter is not just an environmental issue but poses a socio-economic challenge as well. Discuss. Also, enumerate the initiatives taken by the global community to reduce marine litter. **(250 words) 15**

समुद्री कचरा न सिर्फ एक पर्यावरणीय मुद्दा है, अपितु यह एक सामाजिक-आर्थिक चुनौती भी खड़ी करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, समुद्री कचरे को कम करने के लिए वैश्विक समुदाय द्वारा की गई पहलों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

According to a study, 90% of plastic waste deposits in the deep oceans leading to concentration of waste in the benthic layers.

* Issues with Marine Litter

1. Environmental

① Increased marine pollution

② Reduced carbon sequestration due to mortality

③ Increased Eutrophication leading to dead zones

④ Disrupt food chains due to harming vulnerable biodiversity

⑤ Biomagnification of waste

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Socio - Economic

6. Reduce livelihood of fishermen and other allied sectors

7. Enter human food chains leading to increased diseases

8. Reduced tourism potential due to decrease in biodiversity

9. Increase costs of cleaning, further exacerbating already strapped funds.

* Measures to reduce Marine Litter

1. Colombo Declaration - to reduce waste.

2. International Whaling Commission's limits on fishing activities

3. Global initiatives such as Re(ef)build and Re(ef)grow to prevent damage to coral reefs

4. International SeaBed Authority norms

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to use resources sustainably.

Therefore, international collaboration is required to achieve SDG - Life under water.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

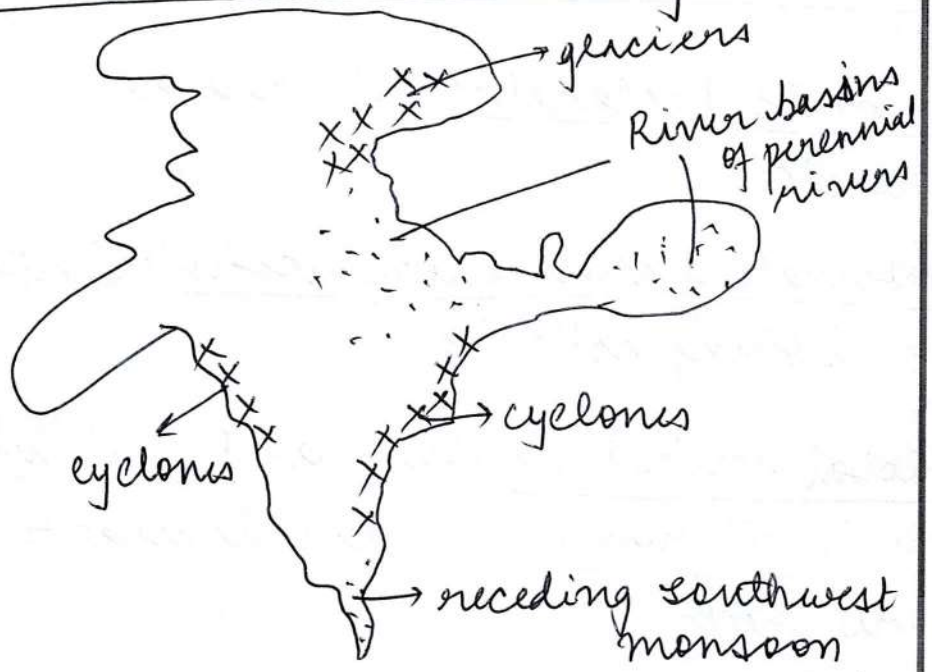
16. Assess India's vulnerability to flash floods and suggest measures for better resilience to flash floods. In this context, also briefly highlight the significance of recently launched Flash Flood Guidance System (FFGS) operated by the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD).

(250 words) 15

आकस्मिक बाढ़ के प्रति भारत की सुभेद्यता का आकलन कीजिए और इसके प्रति बेहतर लचीलेपन के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, हाल ही में आरंभ की गयी तथा भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) द्वारा संचालित आकस्मिक बाढ़ मार्गदर्शन प्रणाली (FFGS) के महत्व पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Floods refers to increase in water levels beyond the water holding capacity of water channels. Flash floods refer to sudden inundation of water beyond channel's capacity

* India's vulnerability



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* Measures for better Resilience

1. Institutional
   1. NDMA's taskforce skilling to deal with increased floods
   2. Increase monitoring centres under IMD.
   3. Dedicated force / cadre for flood relief.
   4. Quick warning systems such as IFLOWS, etc

2. Socio Political
   5. Policy on flood management for States to emulate
   6. Mock drills for awareness
   7. Stocks of food, medicines, shelters for resilience
   8. Increased international collaboration like under Tsunami warning centres

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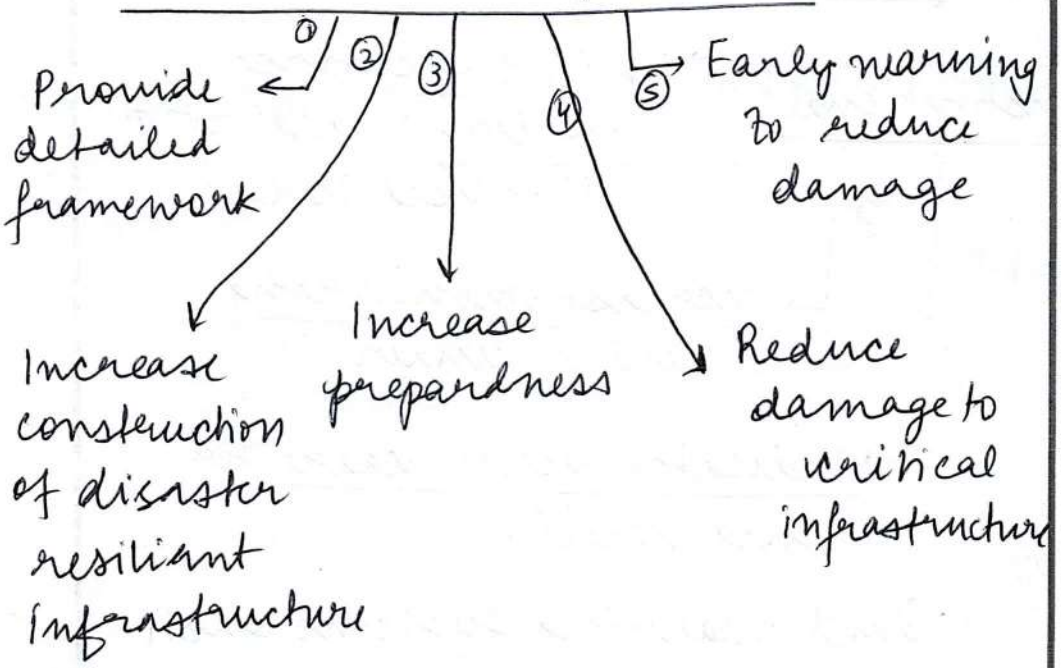
* Significance of Flash Flood Guidance System



Therefore, as the IPCC Report highlighted, given increasing urbanisation, India should prepare accordingly for increased flash floods by focussing on coherent policy and measures.

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17. Hydrogen based energy production can play a key role in a clean, secure and affordable energy future. In this context, identify the potential and opportunities for utilising hydrogen based technologies. What are the challenges that need to be addressed to fullfill the potential?

(250 words) 15

हाइड्रोजन आधारित ऊर्जा उत्पादन एक स्वच्छ, सुरक्षित और वहनीय ऊर्जा के भविष्य में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, हाइड्रोजन आधारित प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग करने की संभावनाओं और अवसरों की पहचान कीजिए। इस क्षमता को साकार करने के लिए किन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है?

India has recently updated its NDCs in the glasgow COP26 leading to 150 GW of renewable energy target. Given that now India's renewable energy addition is more than non renewable energy, since 2017, hydrogen can help achieve the targets.

* Hydrogen Based energy - Potential

1. Abundant in nature
2. produced from Various Sources
3. Increasing research leading to reduced cost.
4. Can be used with existing infrastructure - Ex HCNG fuel use in vehicles

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Challenges

1. High Cost of Production - given conventional energy is produced at ₹ 2 vs hydrogen energy require ₹ 30.

2. Not so green production - Given blue, grey hydrogen is produced from gas and without carbon capture.

3. Nascent Technology - efficiency is limited due to research loopholes.

4. Reliance on conventional sources such as crude oil and coal which is imported.

5. Lack of Legislative Policy - given the Niti Aayog is still working with TERI on its policy.

Therefore, though useful, it can be

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used viability not in the near future.

* Way Forward

1. Under National Hydrogen Mission, increase focus on research.
2. Private Public Collaboration to reduce cost outlays and reduce risks.
3. Utilization of USAID and PACE to get funding from USA for increased adapation.
4. Increase pressure on nations to fulfil COP-Paris and COP-Glasgow fund transfers of $100 Billion/year.

Therefore, hydrogen holds the potential to help India transition to a greener economy and achieve SDG 1, 2, 7.

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18. Despite the huge promise of satellite-based internet connectivity, it hasn't gained traction on a significant commercial scale, especially in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

उपग्रह आधारित इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी में निहित विशाल संभावना के बावजूद, इसने विशेष रूप से भारत में, वाणिज्यिक पैमाने पर महत्वपूर्ण पकड़ स्थापित नहीं किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, Elon Musk highlighted the potential of Starlink Project in increasing internet connectivity and speed.

But despite popularity, it has not achieved the traction as seen in case of India due to technical issues.

* Reasons for Adoption

1. Increase internet penetration - given only 14% of rural India has access to Internet.

2- Provide job creation by boosting Supply chains in formation of satellites

3. Reduce the monopolisation of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

telecommunication by a few firms such as Jio, Airtel, etc.

4. Increase self Reliance by reducing dependency on other nations for key developments in space.

5. Boost Soft Power - by highlighting the expertise of India in space domain which was traditionally dominated by developed nations.

* Reasons for not gaining traction

1. High Costs of Formation - given minimum 4 satellites are required for connectivity to a single location.

2. Energy Intensive - As require utilisation of various natural resources such as rare metals, fuel, etc.

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3. Overburdened Low earth orbit - given maximum satellites in the orbit.

4. Time lag in connectivity - due to increased distance, thereby leading to slow internet connection.

5. Low Chances of error correction - given loss of satellite once its launched.

Therefore, due to these reasons, Space based communication has not gained traction. India should wait and learn from Starlink and then formulate its own plan.

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19. India's attempts at strengthening its intelligence infrastructure and capabilities have historically been reactive and incremental, rather than holistic and sustainable. Discuss. Also, provide a concrete framework in transforming the country's intelligence capabilities.

(250 words) 15

अपनी आसूचना अवसंरचना और क्षमताओं को मजबूत करने के भारत के प्रयास समग्र और स्थायी होने के बजाय ऐतिहासिक रूप से प्रतिक्रियाशील और वृद्धिशील रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, देश की आसूचना क्षमताओं के रूपांतरण हेतु एक ठोस ढांचा भी प्रदान कीजिए।

India faces security issues not only on land but also on sea. Being surrounded by hostile neighbours and insurgent groups, security critical infrastructure is crucial.

Challenges
- Difficult terrains
- Counterfeit currency
- Increasing terrorism
- Smuggling of drugs and arms.

* Measures - Reactive and Incremental

1. 26/11 Attacks - due to overlapping jurisdiction, clear information of attacks was ignored, leading to

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attacks. NIA was formed in its aftermath

2. Tsunami caused destruction due to poor monitoring. Therefore, India formed IFC-IOR and ITEWS for better monitoring of Indian disaster management and Indian Ocean.

3. Legislations - Such as TADA, POTA, UAPA have been passed in the backdrop of Indo China war 1967, India Pakistan war of 1992, etc.

4. Lack of airspace regulation - lead to drone attacks in Jammu, 2021 leading to new drone rules of 2021.

Therefore, instead of piecemeal efforts, India requires comprehensive framework.

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Framework for Intelligence

1. Institutional Capacity - to reduce overlap of jurisdiction and red tapeism.

2. Coherent legislation - As between 2004 and 2008, no law on terrorism in India

3. Dedicated cadre for terrorism and internal security challenges. Ex - Integrated Commands.

4. Awareness generation through mock drills, awareness campaigns and school work

Therefore, security of a nation is crucial for its unimpeded development to achieve the goal of welfare state.

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20. In light of the prominent instances of drone attacks by both state and non state actors, assess the challenges and capabilities of India in dealing with such security threats. **(250 words) 15**

राज्य और गैर-राज्य दोनों अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा ड्रोन हमलों के प्रमुख दृष्टांतों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, ऐसे सुरक्षा खतरों से निपटने में भारत की चुनौतियों और क्षमताओं का आकलन कीजिए।

Recently, Jammu and Kashmir military establishment saw a drone attack which led to physical damages as well as pointed out chinks in Indian army's security infrastructure.

* Challenges

1. No need for an organisation as drones can be controlled by individuals

2. Lack of policy on handling drone attacks.

3. Cheaper form of terrorism leading to increased risk

4. Hard to regulate as airspace does not have any borders.

5. Lack of counter abilities - given small

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size of drones.

* Capabilities of India

1. Draft drone rules → delineate green and red zones
→ require permission for flying rights
→ mandates registration and approval.

2. Iron Dome System - imported from Israel, can help deal with offensives such as drones.

3. Smart Borders - Under CIMBS to monitor any quick movements.

4. Protect military areas with covered spaces through which radiation cannot occur leading to no surveillance

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But as India has no coherent rules, India needs to work on developing its offensive and defensive capacities.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

Name of Candidate	Anoushka Sharma		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1040213
Center	Online	Date	14/12/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. In the context of protection of monuments, explain the role of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Also, comment on the challenges faced by ASI and measures taken to address these. **(150 words) 10**

स्मारकों के संरक्षण के संदर्भ में, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (ASI) की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, ASI द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों और उनसे निपटने के लिए किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Having been established by Alexander Cunnigham, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has seen both British and Indian policies of monuments protection. ASI is a statutory body under Ministry of Culture.

* Role of ASI

1. Conservation of monuments by restructing and adequate measures, example - reconstruction of Konark temple.

2. Awareness generation among the masses about different monuments.

3. Collaboration with state governments to promote monuments for UNESCO heritage tag. Ex- Recently Dholaviira, got UNESCO tag.

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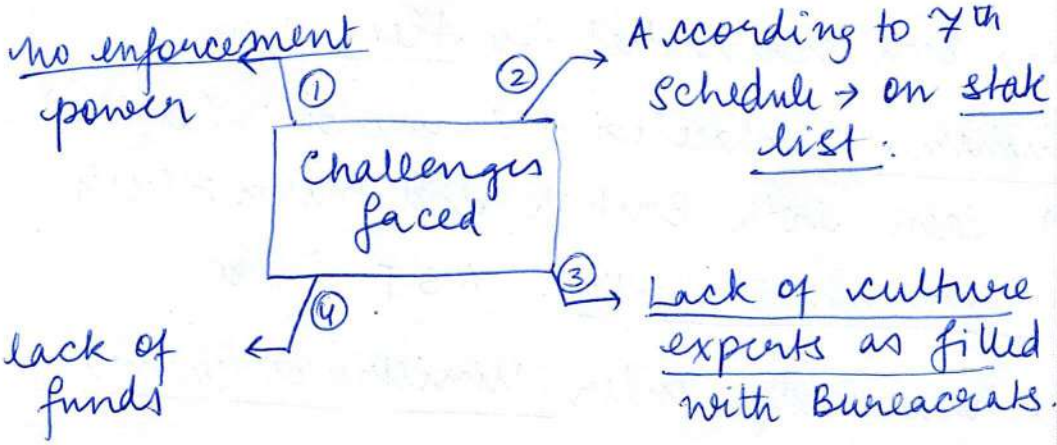
4. Monitor mismanagement of monuments as seen in Maharastra where a ASI tag temple's garbhigriha was damaged.



* Measures for Reform

1. Dedicated cadre of professionals.
2. Increase in funds for culture protection.
3. Collaborate with ministries for programmes such as 'Ek Bharat, Shresth Bharat', 'Apne Dharoor' to spread awareness

Therefore, given the rich source of information that monuments are about the cultural evolution of India, steps should be taken by aware citizens to fulfil fundamental duty of Article 51-A of preserving monuments

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Tribal art has a huge potential for acting as an economic resource and a tool for socio-economic transformation of tribals in India. Elucidate. Also highlight the challenges in this context. **(150 words) 10**

जनजातीय कला में भारत में जनजातियों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन के लिए एक आर्थिक संसाधन एवं एक उपकरण के रूप में कार्य करने की असीम क्षमता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Tribals account for 8.6% population of India as per Census 2011. But the development indicators highlight the poor economic and social position despite several measures.

* Potential of Tribal Art

* Social transformation
  1. Awareness among people of rich traditions. Ex- Warli paintings depict festivals
  2. Preservation of artform which has evolved since years.
  3. Boost to cultural heritage of India.

* Economic transformation

1. Boost revenue of tribes - By increasing earnings through programmes such as Hunnar Haats.

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2. Boost tourism. India ranks on 8th position of Tourism Index, showing potential.

3. Job creation - As more people engage and learn tribal art.

* Challenges

1. Poor organication of tribals.
2. Lack of awareness about artforms.
3. Low bargaining power of tribals.
4. Sanskritisation of culture for higher acceptance & assimiliation.

* Way Forward

1. Organize through cooperatives. Ex - Kudumahree.
2. Inter-Ministry collaboration for increase awareness. Ex - Urban Haats, etc.
3. Increased collaboration through organisation on lines of KVIC.

Therefore, for equitable development of tribals, their culture needs to be preserved to achieve DPSP of welfare state.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Though the Government of India Act, 1919 proposed some radical administrative changes, it remained short of fulfilling aspirations of Indians. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 ने कुछ मौलिक प्रशासनिक परिवर्तनों का प्रस्ताव किया, तथापि यह भारतीयों की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने में असमर्थ रहा। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The Montague-Chlemsford reforms of 1919 were an after war concession to Indians for their support in world war I.

* Radical Administrative Changes

1. Introduced Dyarchy - where subjects were divided between the provinces and the center.

2. Budget discussion was allowed as well as voting on Budget was also allowed.

3. Increased number of Indians in the Imperial Legislative council of Viceroy.

4. Introduced elements of direct elections.

Despite, major changes, the aspirations of Indians were not fulfilled. This was due to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Viceroy Veto - Despite legislature raising concern, the veto could overturn any vote.
2. Control of funds - by the central government made spending on provincial subjects difficult.
3. Communal Electorates furthered - led to increasing divide between different religions.
4. Low representation of Indians due to stringent qualifications of income, etc.
5. No self government date - In accordance with Montague's statement of August 1919.

The 1919 Act utilised the carrot and stick approach to divide nationalists as seen by the weaking of the Home Rule League. This confused nationalists such as Annie Besant and furthered rift between moderates & extremists.

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4. Often deemed as the 'forgotten conflict', the Korean War had far-reaching implications. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

प्रायः 'विस्मृत संघर्ष' के रूप में ज्ञात कोरियाई युद्ध के दूरगामी प्रभाव थे। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Korean war led to division of South and North Korea.

Implications

1. Rise of Nuclear State
2. Inequitable development
3. Cold war
4. Refugee crisis
5. Scepticism for International involvement

Therefore, Korean war has far reaching implications seen today in the growth of nuclear capacities of North Korea.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Explaining the origin of earth's magnetism, discuss its significance with special reference to its interaction with solar particles. **(150 words) 10**
पृथ्वी के चुम्बकत्व की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या करते हुए, सौर कणों के साथ इसकी अंतःक्रिया के विशेष संदर्भ में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Earth's magnetism is due to the composition of various minerals in the earth's crust, mantle and core.

When the earth was evolving, the molten materials started arranging themselves based on densities. The heavier elements such as iron, manganese started subsiding whereas lighter elements such as silicon, etc started forming upper layer.

The present distribution

1. Oceanic vs Continental crust - while oceans contain silicon and managanese, the continents are made up of aluminium and silicon.

2. Similarly, core consists of solid iron and then proceeds to molten magma and then the upper lithosphere.

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* Significance - Interaction with ~~molten~~ solar particles

- The poles have lower density of atmosphere allowing for solar particle's to create auroras during night time
- Similarly, corona particles of sun interact with earth's atmosphere to form a geotail.

Therefore, magnetism impacts the flow of charges as seen in the case of recent solar hurricane in the north pole.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Discussing the challenges pertaining to dam safety in India, highlight the potential of Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project to address them. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में बांध सुरक्षा से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करते हुए, उन्हें दूर करने के लिए बांध पुनर्वास और सुधार परियोजना की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

According to Jawaharlal Nehru, dams were the temples of modern India. Therefore, through 2nd and 3rd five year plans, many dams were constructed.

But the dams which number in hundreds are facing several issues such as :-

1. Sedimentation of reservoirs of dams is causing lower water holding capacity.
2. Poor construction of dams reduces disaster resilence. Ex - collapse of dam in Uttarakhand during floods in Rishiganga.
3. Increasing construction of settlements near dams is impacting ecological carrying capacity.
4. Climate change is increasing melting of glaciers, which increases pressure on dams. Ex - IPCC Report highlights faster melting of Himalayas

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⑤ Lack of experienced technical staff is causing poor maintenance of dams.

Therefore, in collaboration with World Bank and support from ADB and AIIB, India is participating in DRIP programme.

→ The first phase of DRIP lasted for 10 years and was concentrated in a few states.

→ The second phase of DRIP has taken 100 additional dams and started in 2020, with funding from state governments.

Potential
① Increase climate and disaster resilence of structures
② Technology transfers for better construction.
③ Increase funds with states as central govt. is strapped of funds.
④ Better reconstruction to reduce sedimentation. Ex - Bhakra Nangal & Tehri have high sedimentation.

Therefore, DRIP has the potential to enhance infrastructure in India to help achieve SDGs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What is understood by Carbon Compensation Depth (CCD)? Discuss the implications of the rise in this depth due to anthropogenic warming as well. **(150 words) 10**

कॉर्बनेट क्षतिपूर्ति गहराई या कार्बन कंपनसेशन डेप्थ (CCD) से क्या अभिप्राय है? साथ ही, मानवजनित तापन (एंथ्रोपोजेनिक वार्मिंग) के कारण इस गहराई में हुई वृद्धि के निहितार्थों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Carbon compensation Depth refers to the height where the rate of carbonate dissolution becomes equal to the formation of carbonate. With increasing ocean acidification, the CCD is rising around the world.

* Implications

1. Impact on Corals - The carbonate dissolution will lead to bleaching of corals. Ex - Coral Reef underwent the 5th mass bleaching.

2. Impact on stenothermal organisms - Plants such as phytoplanktons and major categories of fishes have narrow temperature range of survival, which will be impacted by CCD.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Reduced carbon sequestration - As the ~~acifidi~~ acidification increases, the carbon holding capacity decreases. According to UNEP, oceans absorb ~80% of CO_2.

4. Eutrophication - due to large scale deaths of stenothermal lining beings leading to low productivity of oceans.

Therefore, harsh, unchangable impacts of rising CCD require stringent action. This can be achieved by faster implementation of NDCs, climate finance to SIDs and LDCs and better research on impacts of CCD on the ecosystem.

These steps are crucial to achieve SDG-Life below water for an equitable development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explaining the concept of social mobility and its relationship with equality, mention the impediments in ensuring it. **(150 words) 10**

सामाजिक गतिशीलता की अवधारणा और समानता के साथ इसके संबंध की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसे सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India through its constitution embodies equality and opportunities for people through Article 14, 15, 17 and 19. But despite this, the income gap is increasing as highlighted in World Inequality Report, 2021.

Social Mobility refers to the social movement of people through the strata as a result of development and growth.

Ex - Narayan Murty was born middle class, but through education and development of Infosys, he is counted in India's richest.

* Relationship with Equality

1. Equality of opportunity - In the form of education and job options. Ex - RTE Act allowing poor children to study

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Equality of access to funds - As highlighted in challenges of Dalit Capitalism, funds are necessary for investment.

3. Equal treatment of law - As judiciary under Article 14 protects & treats all despite social strata as equal.

Impediments

1. Low education / literacy rates due to lack of funds - Ex Impact on education due to COVID
2. Low financial inclusion leading to reliance on informal credit
3. Low job opportunities
4. Low employability of skills. Ex - Visa survey - only 49% graduates
5. Strict social norms adherence seen in the form of caste discrimination, intolerance.

Therefore, through JAN DHAN Yojana, digital literacy campaigns and sensitization of people, India can achieve social mobility to bridge the inequality gap given huge BPL population.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. In view of demographic changes in recent decades, do you think India needs a two-child policy? Discuss in light of various strands of the debate surrounding this issue. **(150 words) 10**

हाल के दशकों में जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों को देखते हुए, क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत में दो-बच्चों की नीति (टू चाइल्ड पॉलिसी) की आवश्यकता है? इस मुद्दे से संबंधित बहस के विभिन्न पहलुओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, the NFHS-5 highlighted how the Total Fertility Rate has come down below 2 for most of the states. Despite this, several states such as UP are thinking of introducing 2-child policy.

* Need for 2 child policy

1. Scarcity of resources due to huge population burden especially in states such as UP, Bihar, etc.

2. Reduced capability development as ~~highted~~ highlighted by Amartya Sen.

3. Social beliefs such as 'more hands to work, more money'.

4. Low awareness about ill impacts of large families due to low literacy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Cons of 2-Child Policy

1. Focuses on Coercision which does not work as seen during Emergency era Sterilisations.

2. Increasing contraceptive use as highlighted in recent NFHS-5 highlights awareness

3. Increasing realisation among parents on investing more on few children's education. Ex- money on tuitions, foreign education, etc.

4. Already declining Total Fertility Rate does not require coercive methods, especially in States such as Kerala.

Therefore, instead of 2 child policy, the focus should be on awareness through Anganwadi workers, increased health spending to reduce MMR and IMR and increased education for mothers. This will help India stabilize its population by 2050, as highlighted by UN.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Globalization is incredibly efficient but has so far been incredibly unjust. Examine the statement in the context of developing countries like India. **(150 words) 10**

वैश्वीकरण अद्वितीय रूप से दक्ष है परन्तु अब तक अत्यधिक अन्यायपूर्ण रहा है। भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalization refers to increasing interdependence, interconnectedness and collaboration.

Globalization was adapted in India through the LPG Reforms of 1991.

* Increasing efficiency

1. Increasing foreign investment. Ex- Apple, Microsoft
2. Job creation for youth such as through BPOs, etc.
3. Increase development of skills by importing expertise and management skills
4. Increased access to brands and goods which increase ease. Ex- imported TVs, laptops, automobiles.
5. Increasing India's significance as consumers. Ex- India's is google, FB's 2nd largest market

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Increasing Inequality

1. Increased consumerism despite growing inequality. Ex - OXFAM Report - Top 10% Indians own 60% of wealth.

2. Increased demonstration Effect - where money is spend on material objects despite low incomes. Ex - Apple Iphones.

3. Increasing Hybridisation - leading to reduced cultural assimilation by the youth. Ex - Eating Thali vs Burgers

4. Exploitation of labour - by paying cheap /lower wages as labour laws are weak to attract FDI. Ex - Apple Supplier strike in Karnataka.

5. Increasing Automation despite India being a labour surplus nation.

Therefore, globalization has been a double edged sword which needs to be utilized carefully for balancing equity with growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. "It would not be completely wrong to state that in India, art is religion and religion is art." In light of the statement, discuss the impact of various religions on art in India, citing relevant examples. **(250 words) 15**

"यह कहना पूर्णतः गलत नहीं होगा कि भारत में कला ही धर्म है और धर्म ही कला है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, प्रासंगिक उदाहरण देते हुए भारत में कला पर विभिन्न धर्मों के प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Various dynasties have ruled India, which led to assimilation of different cultures, practices and art forms. Being the birthplace of various religions such as Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism, India has a rich art culture.

* Impact of various religions on Art

1. Hinduism

① Temple Art form - Nagara and Dravida temples such as Khajuroa, Meenakshi temple, etc.

② Paintings depicted from Ramayana, Mahabharata as seen in case of Pahari paintings, Bundi paintings, etc.

③ Music - Carnatic music is based on indigeneous Hinduism practised by

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Dravidian states.

2. Buddhism

① Architecture - Caves, Stupas, viharas for monks usage. Ex-Sanchi and Bharhut Stupa.

② Paintings - Pala school of art depicts Buddhist themes.

③ Monolithic pillars such as Allahabad pillar, Ashoka pillar.

④ Sculpture artform - Indigineous schools such as Amravati and schools such as Gandhara and Mathura under Satavahanas, Kushans, etc.

3. Jainism

① Temple architecture - Solanki dynasty - Dilwara temple, Mount Abhu, Ellora, etc.

② Sculpture - Statue of Gomateshwara in Karnataka is the tallest in Asia.

③ Universities, Viharas and Chaityas such as in Gujarat - Vallabhi.

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4. Islam
- Towers for calling for prayers. Ex- Qutub Minar under Saint Qutubudin Under Delhi Sultanate
- Tombs for kings after death of kings. Ex - Humayun's Tomb.
- Literature - Persian and Turkish such as Tuti-nama, Ain-i-Akbari, etc.
- Palaces - such as Agra Fort, Fateh pur sikhri, Red fort.
- Paintings - Mix of Central Asian, Indian and European Styles.

Therefore, various religions have left a mark on evolution of Indian heritage which needs to be preserved through schemes such as Swadesh Darshan, 'Incredible India', 'Know your country', etc. This will help achieve our duty of cherishing our heritage.

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12. Despite organizational apathy from the Indian National Congress in its initial years, the working class in various parts of the country subsequently participated overwhelmingly in the nationalist movement. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के प्रारंभिक वर्षों में संगठनात्मक रूप से इससे दूर रहने के बावजूद, देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में मजदूर वर्ग ने बाद में राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन में प्रभावशाली रूप में भाग लिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian National Congress was established in 1885. Due to middle class and wealthy individuals as members, the focus on welfare of working class was less. But despite this the labour participation increased.

* Reasons for Congress's Apathy

1. Did not want to hurt Indian capitalist interests.
2. The Indian industries already had a late start, therefore did not want to hurt their progress.
3. Did not consider labour to have the potential to effectively participate in the freedom struggle.

Despite these assumptions, the labour movement saw a steep participation

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course.

1. Swadeshi Movement
   - First movement of participation by labour.
   - Strikes in British industries in Kolkata, Mumbai
   - Started working for Indian capitalists

2. Gandhiji's Help
   - Ahmedabad Mill Strike - where the labourers asked for a 35% wage hike and using protests and organisation, the hike was accepted.

3. Non-Cooperation Movement
   - Saw strikes in Mumbai, etc.
   - Saw retrenchment but did not leave striking.

4. Civil Disobedience Movement
   - Raised demands for wages from industrialists who supported British.
   - Used peaceful aggitation methods.

5. Quit India Movement

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Increasedy a labour movement as top leadership was arrested.
- Used violence in Gujurat and Maharashtra
- Curbed operations of mills.

Therefore, despite lack of previous support and experience, labour/working class worked towards goal of Indian freedom.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Though some of his early measures restored faith among the Indians in the liberal tradition of England, Lord Ripon's tenure did not bring about significant changes in the conservative mindset of the colonial bureaucracy. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि लॉर्ड रिपन द्वारा किए गए कुछ शुरुआती उपायों ने इंग्लैंड की उदार परंपरा में भारतीयों के विश्वास को पुनर्बहाल किया, तथापि उसके कार्यकाल में औपनिवेशिक नौकरशाही की रूढ़िवादी मानसिकता में महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव नहीं हुए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Lord Ripon was a progressive viceroy who tried to bring about changes during his tenure from 1883 onwards.

* Measures by Lord Ripon

1. Repealed the Vernacular Press Act of 1878
   - ① this act placed increased restrictions on local language papers. Ex - 'Mirzat' paper of 'Raja Ram Mohan Roy', etc.
   - ② Reduced through repeal the deposit norms and censorship on press.
   - ③ Reduced vagueness of terms such as disaffection, etc in the VPA, 1878.

2. Financial Decentralisation
   - ① Urged for higher funds to the local governments.

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2. Urged for decentralized development for better outcomes.

3. Focus on education
   - ① by urging increased spending on women's education.
   - ② Increased reliance on primary education rather than trickling down approach.
   - ③ Creation of educated youth for manning local administrative posts.

4. Focus on famines - setup committees to look into supply-demand issue causing frequent famines.

* Not change in Bureaucracy

1. Impact of Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 - led to increased mistrust of Indians as seen in case of army.

2. Reduced funds - hindered transfer of funds to low funds with British exchequer

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

due to high military spending - 50% of the Budget.

3. Europeanisation of Civil Services prevented sensitization to Indian interests.

4. Temporary nature of Viceroy versus permancy of Bureaucracy led to low changes in structure.

Therefore, despite various positive developments, the impact remained uneven given bureaucratic apathy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The New Social Movements in post-independence period made an important beginning in awakening the society against injustices and deepened the very notion of democracy in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर अवधि में नए सामाजिक आंदोलनों ने अन्याय के विरुद्ध समाज को जागरूक बनाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण शुरुआत की और भारत में लोकतंत्र की धारणा को सुदृढ़ किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian freedom struggle culminated in 1947 but despite legal and constitutional safeguards, the Indian democracy witnessed several movements due to inefficiency and misfeasance in governance.

* New Social Movements

1. Environmental

① Chipko movement for preserving trees diversity and not lead to unhindered deforestation.

② Narmada Bachao Andolan - to curb the displacement of people due to flooding of areas for reservoir construction

Aarey colony protests - Recently, in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Maharashtra, people protested against deforestation for construction of metroshed. This resulted in stopping construction of Metroshed in Mumbai.

2. Political

① JPM - which raised issues of inflation, unemployment and oil price hikes during the 70s.

② Aam Addmi protests - where Anna Hazare protested against corruption and inefficient governance.

3. Social

① Nirbhaya Rape Protests - These highlighted the poor status of safety infrastructure for women.

② LGBTQI+ Protests in 2013 which protested for equal rights for these vulnerable groups whose rights are not safeguarded legally.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ (3) Metoo Campaign - which highlighted the injustice faced by women in the deeply embeded patriarchial institutions.

Therefore, these social movements helped India

→ Increase awareness about vulnerable groups.

→ Increase audit of governance. Ex - passing of RTI Act.

→ Reduce corruption by raising awareness about ills.

Democracy is 'by the people, for the people & of the people', and these social movements helped bring about better and targetted governance.

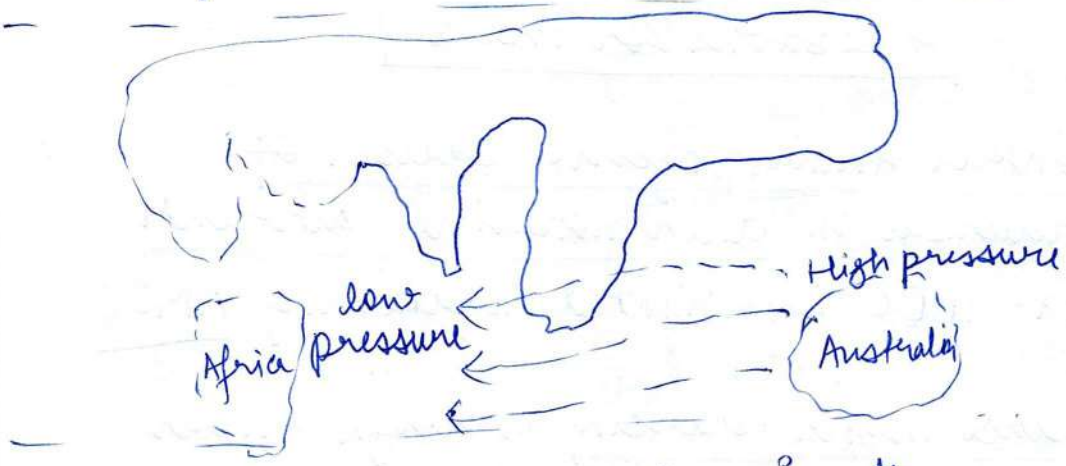
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What are the reasons for recurrent and often catastrophic wildfires in places like Australia and the United States? Are there any lessons to be learnt from these events by india? Explain adequately. **(250 words) 15**
ऑस्ट्रेलिया और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका जैसे देशों में बार-बार और प्रायः विनाशकारी वनाग्नि के क्या कारण हैं? क्या भारत को इन घटनाओं से कोई सीख लेनी चाहिए? विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

In 2020, Australian Bushfires caused severe damage to biodiversity in northern Australia. Similarly, every year, California witnesses recurrent bush fires, which have led to loss of life, property and biodiversity.

* Reasons

1. Positive Indian Dipole - causes increased wildfires in Australia



The high pressure conditions in the eastern Indian ocean cause dry conditions

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in Australia leading to low rainfall and increased droughts due to divergent winds

2. El Nino and La Nina

El Nino are warm water currents along the Peruvian coasts, as the El Nino occurs, its causes high rainfall in South America but low rainfall in Australia, N. America. These leads to low water availability.

3. Presence of Cold currents - such as Australian current and cold California currents causes low precipitation.

* Lessons for India

1. Control Anthropogenic causes of reversal in thermohaline currents
Ex- IPCC highlighted weakening AMOC

2. Reduce water scarcity through river interlinking and channel development.
Ex- Ken-Betwa river linking.

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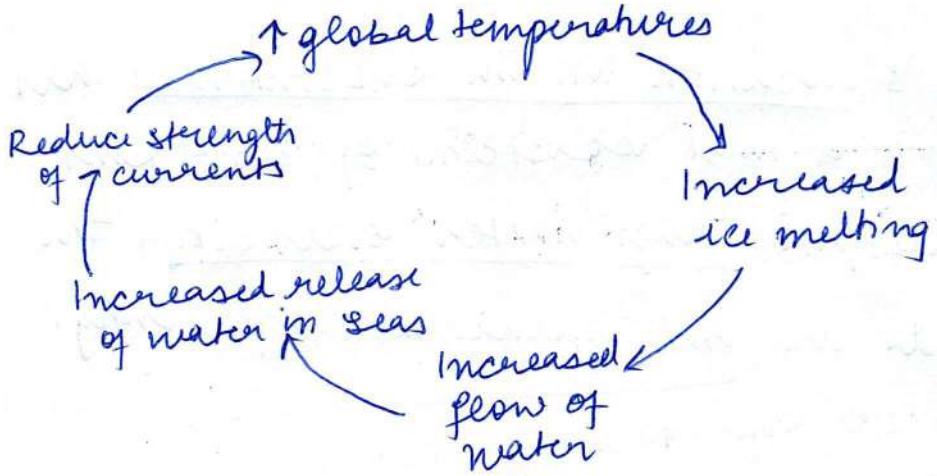
3. Reduce emissions - As warming climates are impacting currents in oceans.



Therefore, by utilizing green energy methods and quick achievement of NDCs, India can achieve climate resilence. This can be furthered through collabora-tion through CDRI and ISA.

Climate adaption and mitigation is crucial to reduce temperatures to below $\boxed{2°C}$

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16. Discuss why India needs a cross border flood management mechanism. Also, state the major issues in cross border flood management and suggest remedial measures in this context. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत को सीमा-पार बाढ़ प्रबंधन तंत्र की आवश्यकता क्यों है। साथ ही, सीमा-पार बाढ़ प्रबंधन से जुड़े प्रमुख मुद्दों को वर्णित करते हुए इस संदर्भ में उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India's location in the subcontinent has given it a huge coastline of, 3514 kms but despite huge water scarcity, the floods are not managed efficiently.

* Needs for Cross Border Flood Management

1. Rivers do not follow international boundaries, they change course frequently. Ex - Kalapani dispute - India

2. Relations with Upper Riparian nations such as China require collaboration because India is lower riparian.

3. Climate Refugees - Due to floods and climate change, the migration is increasing causing burden on states. Ex - Rohingya refugees.

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4. Sources of Rivers are not in the same country. Ex- Tibetan Plateau and Himalayan rivers impact India, Nepal and Bangladesh.

5. Lack of Expertise due to low technical advancement through research.

* Major issues

① Poor relations with China

② Lack of treaty with China. Ex- just have water sharing agreements

③ Water is a State Subject Ex- Teesta water treaty

④ Low data collection on water basins and changes

⑤ Low climate financing as promised by developed nations

⑥ Low Updation of water treaties Ex- Kosi Treaty with Nepal.

Therefore, India needs to take proactive steps for flood management.

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* Way Forward

1. Early warning systems placed starting from upper Riparian states.
2. Research and studies on impact of Climate Change in frequent floods.
3. Increased collaboration on treaties with Nations
   - China - Brahmaputra
   - Bangladesh - Feni, Teesta
   - Nepal - Kosi, Gandak
   - Pakistan - Indus.

Therefore, as flooding instances increase, collaboration is needed to reduce losses of infrastructure and lives.

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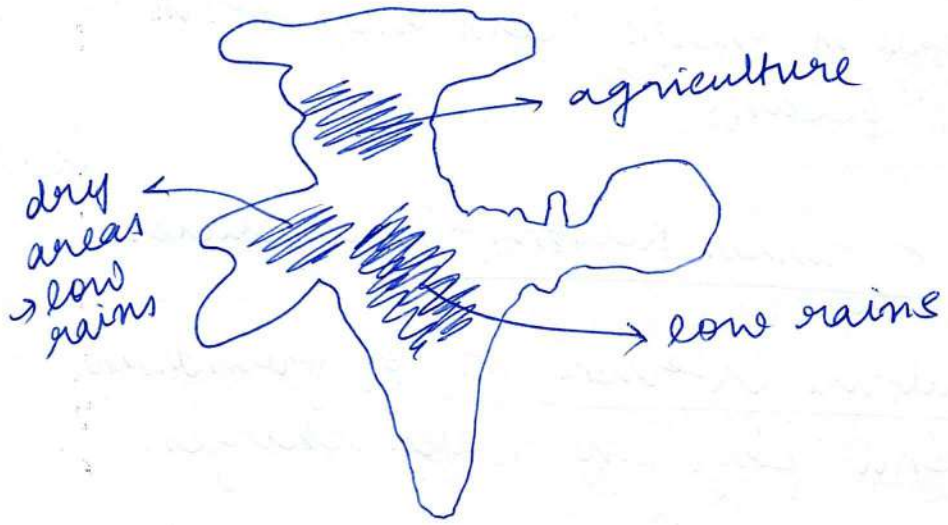
17. Depletion of water resources in India is both a geo-climatic phenomenon as well as a result some short-sighted government policies. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में जल संसाधनों का ह्रास एक भू-जलवायु (जियो-क्लाइमेटिक) घटना के साथ-साथ कुछ अदूरदर्शी सरकारी नीतियों का परिणाम है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Central Water Commission, India will face water scarcity in 2030 where supply will be less than demand. Depletion of water resources occur due to both natural and anthropogenic reasons but over the recent years, human causes are the main reasons



Water Scarcity - Areas

* Geo Climatic Phenomenon

1. Slowing down of ocean currents such

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as AMOC have led to changes in atmosphere leading to low creation of rainfall.

2. Increased Rainfall in short duration - The long run average of last 3 years is 101 and more, but this concentrated over few months.

3. Indian Diapole - Negative Indian Diapole creates high pressure conditions in India causing wind divergence.

4. Increased El-Ninos - causing more rainfall in Pacific ocean and less in Indian ocean.

* Human Reasons - Govt policies

1. Agriculture extracts 89% of groundwater and still pays no water charges.

2. Water is a state subject leading to no coherence in water utilisation.

3. Utilisation of Green Revolution which helped in installation of water pumps

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and increased usage of high water needing plants.

4. High MSPs for cereals - which are water intensive in nature. Ex - Rice, wheat, etc.

Therefore, govt policies and natural causes have excaberted water stress.

* Way Forward

1. Groundwater Extraction Rules should include water used in agriculture.
2. Acquifer mapping for detailed analysis
3. Use of campaigns - Jal Shakti Abhiyaan for awareness.
4. Shift to millets for reduced water usage.

Given increasing Indian population, water management is crucial for achieving SDG - Zero Poverty.

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18. What are the major lithospheric plates? How and why do these plates move? **(250 words) 15**

प्रमुख स्थलमंडलीय प्लेटें कौन-सी हैं? ये प्लेटें कैसे और क्यों गति करती हैं?

Lithosphere consists of upper crust and mantle. The lithospheric plates are crucial given their movement causes tectonic activities.

* Major Lithospheric Plates

1. Indian - Australian Plate - which includes India and Indian ocean.
2. Eurasian plate - includes continents of Europe, Asia.
3. North American plate
4. South American Plate.
5. Antarctica Plate
6. African Plate - includes African continent. which hits the Eurasian plate in Sinai Peninsula.

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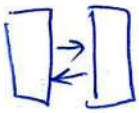
Other minor plates include Nazca, Caroline, etc.

* Plates Movement

1. Due to molten magma
2. Tectonic activities due to faulting and folding.
3. Movements

① Convergent

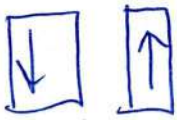


causes folding and eruptions

② Divergent

causes opening
Ex - Marina trench.

③ Transform - move side to side and cause just frissions.



Therefore, plate movement is crucial for understanding eruptions of volcanoes.

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earthquakes and Tsunami.

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19. There exists a wide gap between the constitutionally professed secularism and its practice in India. Do you agree? Substantiate with relevant arguments. **(250 words) 15**

संवैधानिक रूप से घोषित पंथनिरपेक्षता और भारत में इसे व्यवहार में लाने के बीच एक व्यापक अंतर मौजूद है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? प्रासंगिक तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Secularism refers to separation of state and religion in all aspects of life of an individual. India follows a positive approach of secularism in contrast to negative approach of secularism in the West.

* Constitution Safeguards

- Article 14 → Equal treatment
- Preamble → secularism 42nd CAA
- DPSPs → social justice
- Article 15 → No discrimination
- Article 25 and 26 → Religious practices
- Article 29, 30 → safeguard minority rights & culture

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* Gap between safeguards & practices

1. Increasing cow vigilantism.
2. Increasing intolerance seen in the form of Riots. Ex - Delhi Riots.
3. Increasing protests against marriages under Special Marriages Act. Ex - Legislations in UP, MP, etc.
4. Increasing majoritarian practices which curb free speech. Ex - withdrawal of Tanishk Ad, protests against Fab India - #Nobindito business.
5. Reduced conviction rates due to lack of evidence.

* Still practice Secularism

1. According to PEW survey, 80% Indians value religious diversity.
2. Support to religious festivals in terms of parade protection, etc.

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3. Constitution of Commissions to inquire into cases of violence. Ex - Delhi Riots.

4. Independent Judiciary.

But a downgrade in secularism can be prevented through -

1. Learning from Bangladesh model of Secularism.

2. Increasing sensitization based on religious unity.

3. Curb hate speech and content. Ex Muzzafarnagar riots.

Therefore, to preserve our constitutional morality, steps need to be taken for preserving and enriching secularism.

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20. India spends less than one per cent of GDP on care work infrastructure and services. In view of the statement, explain how increased public investment in care economy infrastructure can be instrumental in meeting multiple policy objectives. **(250 words) 15**

भारत द्वारा देखभाल से संबंधित अवसंरचना और सेवाओं पर जी.डी.पी. के एक प्रतिशत से भी कम व्यय किया जाता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था अवसंरचना (केयर इकोनॉमी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर) पर सार्वजनिक निवेश में वृद्धि कई नीतिगत उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में कैसे सहायक हो सकती है।

India spends 1.5% on health and mere 3% on education. Though India started Gender Budgeting in 2008, the funds directed are still inadequate.

* Benefits of increased public Investment

1. Social
   - ① female empowerment
   - ② Increase female labour force participation
   - ③ give boost to silver economy.
   - ④ Reduce out of pocket expenditure. – 60% currently.
   - ⑤ Increasly reduce gender norms designating roles.

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2. Political
- Increase female political participation.
- Reduce burden on centrally sponsored schemes.

3. Economic
- job creation
- strong infrastructure
- boost private investment
- increased growth due to multiplier effect.

* Way Forward

1. Increase public spending
- ① Increase Anganwadi workers
- ② Provide collaboration with private hospitals
- ③ Increased sensitization of public for care economy
- ④ Provide facilities for poor.

2. Female empowerment
- ① Income transfers to females

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→ (2) Incentives for sharing household chores

Therefore for engendered development, we need to reduce social norms / stereotypes to increase welfare.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1863)

Name of Candidate	Anoushka Sharma		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1040213
Center	Online	Date	24/12/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Parliamentary oversight of administration is not an end in itself rather it acts as a means to strengthen the efficient functioning of the administration. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

प्रशासन की संसदीय निगरानी अपने आप में एक अंत नहीं है बल्कि यह प्रशासन के कुशल कामकाज को मजबूत करने के एक साधन के रूप में कार्य करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Parliament in India has been created based on the government of India Act, 1935 and UK's British Parliament as an example. COVID-19 has impacted its functioning which has led to several consequences.

* Means to strengthen functioning

1. Provides for review of the executive actions. Ex- discussion of COVID-19 policies by the government.
2. Provides for checking the need and validity of the bills proposed by the executive.
3. Through its parliamentary committees under Article 105 and Article 118 check the functions, functionaries and funds.

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4. Provide representation of the will of the people.

* Issues in this checking

1. disruptions in parliament. Ex - early ending of session
2. Less number of bills recommended to standing committees Ex - 27% in LS
3. Lack of awareness in MPs based on technicality of matters
4. Less number of sittings due to COVID-19. Ex - RS met only 48% and LS just 77% of its stipulated time

Therefore, to strengthen the constitutional powers vested in Parliament, India should adopt independent commission for prorogation, a fixed calender and increased interaction with experts. This will help strengthen mandate of welfare and representative state.

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2. The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution has weakened the democratic credentials of India's representative democracy. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

संविधान की दसवीं अनुसूची ने भारत के प्रतिनिधि लोकतंत्र की लोकतांत्रिक साख को कमजोर कर दिया है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

The tenth schedule deals with the defection provisions. It was added by the 52nd Amendment to prevent the phenomenon of 'Aaya Ram and Gaya Ram'.

Benefits of 10th Schedule

1. Reduce defections for vested interests
2. Increased stability of legislature.
3. Focus on increasing public welfare rather than private gains by changing parties
4. Provide for strict punishment to deter behaviour. Ex - disqualification

But despite its good intentions and purpose, it has not been very successful.

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* Weakened Democratic Credentials

1. Suppresses dissent by representatives due to fear of violation of party whip leading to disqualification.

2. Promotes representatives as agents of party not people, as party mandate is supported.

3. Ignores needs of the electorate and rather focuses on concurrence.

4. Has not been able to deter resignations based on its loopholes. Ex - MPs resign rather than openly defect.

5. Slow decision making by the Speaker given political interests leads to weakened functioning. Ex - disqualification of Manipur CM.

Therefore, to strengthen defection provisions, SC has recommended an independent commission to decide defections and setting a time limit on decision of disqualification.

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3. Article 246 of the Indian Constitution is considered as the cornerstone of Centre-state legislative relations. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 246 को केंद्र-राज्य विधायी संबंधों की आधारशिला माना जाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

According to K-C Wheare, India is a federalism of quasi nature. And this is best manifested in Article 246.

Article 246 provides for delegation of legislative powers to each other. It provides for the separation of legislative powers into -

- Union
- Concurrent
- State

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Although the provision of issuing ordinances amounts to the usurpation of legislative power by the Executive, both Centre and states in India have taken unrestrained course to it. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

हालांकि अध्यादेश जारी करने का प्रावधान कार्यपालिका द्वारा विधायी शक्ति के अधिग्रहण के समान है, फिर भी भारत में केंद्र और राज्यों दोनों ने इसे अनियंत्रित रीति से प्रयुक्त किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The ordinance making power of the governor and President are co-terminous with the legislative powers of the Parliament and State legislature.

Increasing use of the powers is seen due :-

1. Suspension of legislature, especially during COVID-19, states were required to amend laws. Ex - Protection of essential workers.

2. Helps escape scrutiny by the legislature for a time period. Ex - the farm laws were passed as an ordinance.

3. Helps increase the powers of the executive in absence of legislature.

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4. Helps evaluate the impact of a change before codifying it. Ex- reservation ordinance before bill.

Though the ordinance making powers were supposed to be the used in a limited manner, they have seen increased misuse.

* Way Forward

1. In S.R. Bommai, the SC highlighted that the legislature cannot be suspended, to use ordinance power.

2. Focus on utilisation of online measures to conduct Parliament given any new exigencies. Ex- waves of COVID-19.

Therefore, Parliamentary scrutiny is essential to prevent concentration of power. This will help maintain basic structure of 'separation of power'

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. There has been a manifold increase in the number of ministries in the central government since independence. Do you agree with the view there is a need to phase out many ministries and amalgamate others in this context? **(150 words) 10**

स्वतंत्रता के बाद से केंद्र सरकार में मंत्रालयों की संख्या में कई गुना वृद्धि हुई है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि इस संदर्भ में कई मंत्रालयों को चरणबद्ध तरीके से समाप्त करने और अन्य को समामेलित करने की आवश्यकता है?

Recently, the central government formed a new ministry for cooperatives to further Article ~~19~~ 19. Increasing the number of ministries has led to discussions on its utility.

* Need for phasing out many ministries

1. 'Too many cooks, spoil the broth' - lead to duplication of work.
2. Increase bureaucratization of the process, leading to delays.
3. Conflicting subjects of ministries. Ex- Ministry of coal vs Ministry of Renewable Energy
4. Overlap of work between ministries Ex- Ministry of Social Justice as

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

well as ministry of women and child development focus on women schemes.

* Issues with Amalgamation

① Resistance to change of procedures and methodology
Ex - combining of ministries for Jal Shakti

② Led to dilution of focus on a subject

③ Increase workload of functionaries leading to reduced focus on welfare work.

Though, it can be tedious, streamlining of number of ministries is required given limited funds but diversity of goals. Therefore, as recommended by 2nd ARC, ministries with overlapping functions should be merged to reduce workload. This will help increase efficiency and effectiveness.

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6. Evaluate the success of Digital India in fulfilling its vision of transforming India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.

(150 words) 10

भारत को डिजिटल रूप से सशक्त समाज और ज्ञान आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था में बदलने के अपने दृष्टिकोण को पूरा करने में डिजिटल इंडिया की सफलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Digital India refers to the umbrella mission focused on increasing internet penetration, egovernance and telecommunication infrastructure in India.

* Success

1- Digitally empowered society

① egovernance through use of apps such as UMANG, etc.

② Use of common service centres to avail government services in rural areas.

③ Focus on financial literacy of people in addition to digital literacy.

2. Knowledge Economy

① Increased use of digital apps gave a boost to entrepreneurs. Ex- Zomato, Uber, etc.

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(2) → Increased job creation of skill intensive nature. Ex - technicians, AI experts, etc.

(3) → Increased equity by allowing access to content online. Ex - through DIKSHA App - Education.

But despite this, a few challenges remain :-

(1) Low digital literacy - According to NSSO study, only 13% in rural areas.

(2) Lack of data protection bill - As highlighted by Justice Shri Krishna committee.

(3) Increased surveillance and cyber crimes by hackers.

Therefore, through effective utilisation of DIGITAL INDIA, we can achieve equitable growth to fulfil SDG - 1 & 2 on the path to ₹5 Trillion economy.

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7. Examine the issues related to poverty measurement in India. Suggest measures to improve upon the existing methodologies. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निर्धनता के मापन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। मौजूदा पद्धतियों में सुधार के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Poverty refers to the inability of people to fulfil basic needs such as housing, food, clothing, etc. In India, various committees have given different methodologies, example - Tendulkar criteria, Gadgil formula, etc.

* Issues with poverty measurement

1. Focus on money rather than nutrition. Ex - Low ranking on the Global Hunger Index
2. Focus on private costs not the social costs. Ex - Impact on environment due to use of firewood as a fuel.
3. A line does not help identify distribution and reasons for being below the poverty line.

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4. Based on estimates of the extending organised sector activity to the unorganised sector - 90% of the economy.

5. Not much difference between the people on borderline. Therefore wrong to exclude them. APL vs BPL - churning poor.

* Improvement in methodology

① Capability approach
→ help focus on skill enhancement

② calculate the impact of climate change - Green Product - Uttarakhand

③ Focus on equitable distribution considering churning poor.

④ Include nutrition parameters
Ex - stunting etc

Therefore, correct methodology is crucial to achieve SDG - NO Poverty and reduce the COVID induced poverty.

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8. As one of the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, discuss the rationale behind internationalisation of higher education in India and its associated challenges. **(150 words) 10**

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (NEP), 2020 की सिफारिशों में से एक के रूप में, भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए दिए गए तर्क और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Internationalisation of higher education has been negotiated between nations under the WTO agreement of GATT.

The NEP focuses on internationalisation to help achieve target of 50% gross enrollment by 2030.

Rationale

1. Help increase efficiencies through PPP format.
2. Help learn from the international universities given poor ranking of India - Ex- No university in Top 50 of QS Ranking
3. Reduce burden on constrain-ed finances of the government
4. Help increase student-to student exchange leading to higher development

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* Associated Challenges

1. Hesitancy of universities given restrainted funds.
2. Low sentiment of foreign universities given low ranking of Indians in tests such as PISA, etc.
3. Increase costs of education for poor.
4. Lead to commercialization of a public good, which will reduce equity.

Therefore, to maintain inclusive education, the restrictions on opening universities abroad and collaborations will help prevent neglect of equity. As a social good with positive externalities, it is crucial to maintain focus to achieve SDG - 'Education for All'.

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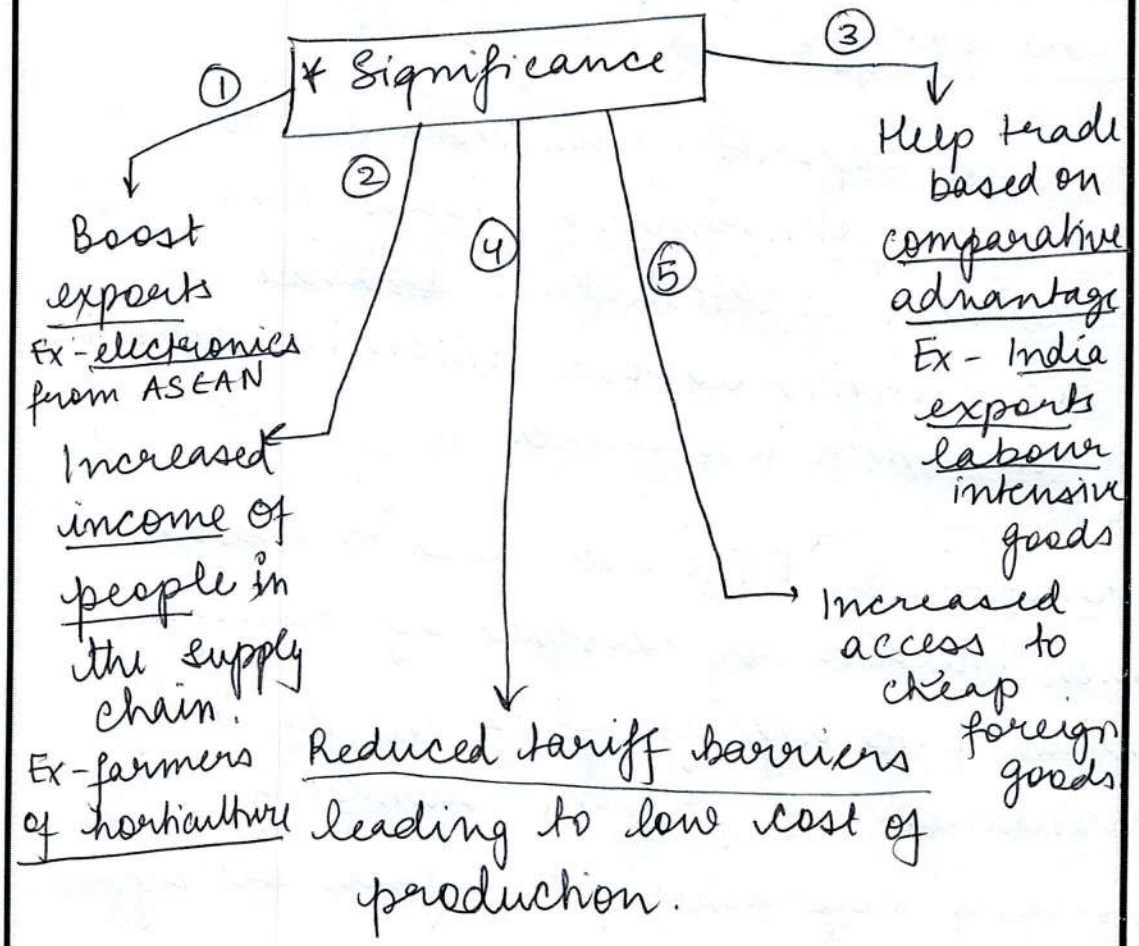
9. Stating the significance of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), examine whether they have been as beneficial as expected for India. **(150 words) 10**

मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों (FTAs) के महत्व को वर्णित करते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या वे भारत के लिए अपेक्षा के अनुसार लाभदायक रहे हैं।

Free Trade Agreements refer to agreements between two nations, where tariffs and non tariff barriers are reduced on goods and services to boost trade. They maintain a negative list of goods, on which tariffs are not to be reduced.



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Though beneficial, these goods and services traded under FTA have not been beneficial for all.

*** Issues**

1. Increased trade deficit of India with nations. Ex - India has trade deficit with all but 3 members of ASEAN.

2. Increased dumping of goods given low tariffs. Ex - Steel, etc

3. Reduced exports from India due to low competitiveness of goods given previous protectionist stance. Ex - Importing labour intensive goods from tiger economies.

Therefore, the FTAs have led to issues which need to be resolved by renegotia-ting the FTAs and focusing on checking mechanisms to prevent dumping. This will help achieve the goals set by the Uruguay round of talks of WTO.

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10. Though multilateral development banks (MDBs) are crucial for holistic development of developing nations like India, there are certain legitimate concerns about their functioning. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि बहुपक्षीय विकास बैंक (MDBs) भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के समग्र विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं, तथापि उनके कामकाज के बारे में कुछ वैध चिंताएं भी हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Multilateral development banks have seen a spurt in their growth with increase in formation of nation groupings. Recent examples of these include Asian Development Bank, New Development Bank, etc.

* Crucial for holistic development

1. Provide untied aid to nations unlike IMF and World Bank. Ex - IMF mandated LPG Reforms for aiding India's BoP crisis.

2. Help fund infrastructure projects in India.
   - DRIP Project of dam reconstruction
   - STARS Project.

3. Help in providing technical expertise

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based on regional interests. Ex - NDB of BRICS and LDC Bank in Istanbul.

4. Provide quick funds transfer as members are usually of same grouping or same needs. Ex - AIIB transfer to India during COVID-19.

Issues

1. Dominance by few nations - USA and Japan are major stakeholders of ADB.
2. Low funds due to non transfer by members.
3. Vested interests clashing lead to poor functioning. Ex - NDB - India vs China.

Therefore, MDBs provide a quick and efficient forum of fund transfers, which needs to be further developed to help achieve equitable growth across the world.

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11. Despite the legal framework to resolve inter-state river water disputes, why do they continue to exist? Also, discuss measures that can be taken to resolve such disputes in an expeditious and agreeable manner.

(250 words) 15

अंतर्राज्यीय नदी जल विवादों को हल करने के लिए कानूनी ढांचे के विद्यमान होने के बावजूद, वे अभी भी जारी क्यों हैं? साथ ही, ऐसे विवादों को शीघ्र और सहमतिपूर्ण रीति से हल करने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, the Ken Betwa interlinking project was approved, highlighting the benefits of successful collaboration which is absent in the present Inter state river water disputes.

Under Article 262, the Parliament can form/setup a inter state river water dispute body, to help resolve issues. India has seen around 10 such bodies, but without much success.

* Reasons for existence

1. Long standing issues - As the disputes are deep rooted, the process is time consuming.

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2. Forums of collaboration - As water is a state subject, any discussion can only happen between states.

3. Provide forum for expressing grievances. Ex - Kerala - Tamil Nadu dispute on water sharing of Mullaperiyar Dam.

4. Lack of technical experts lead to frequent changes causing delays.

5. Bureaucratic functioning given the engagement of secretary level officials.

Therefore, despite constitutional measures, the redundancy of these councils call for proactive change.

* Resolution of disputes

1. Change the law to allow for Supreme Court to adjudicate the matters, as currently, it is barred from

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listening to these cases.

2. Implementation of binding awards needs to be ensured by the States for effectiveness of these forums.

3. According to ARC, setting up a permant dispute resolution mechanism can help resolve matters quickly.

4. Have a dedicated cadre of technical experts on the lines of NGT.

Therefore, to help resolve the long standing disputes, proactive measures need to be taken to give effect to the ambitions River Interlinking programme of the government, while ensuring federalism is maintained.

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12. While use of technology is a welcome step towards improving the efficiency of the judicial system, it must be understood that technology itself comes with a set of challenges that make justice even more inaccessible. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हालांकि न्यायिक प्रणाली की दक्षता में सुधार की दिशा में प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है, लेकिन यह भी समझा जाना चाहिए कि प्रौद्योगिकी स्वयं चुनौतियों के एक समूह को साथ लाती है जो न्याय को और भी अधिक दुर्गम बनाती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

COVID-19 pushed many institutions to shift to online mechanisms and judiciary is no different. As technology initiatives such as e-Adalat, etc were present, their prevalence has recently increased.

* Benefits - Welcome Step

1. Reduced cost of litigation due to less travelling
2. Saved the precious time of judges by not focusing on administrative redundcies
3. Increased working time
4. Measurement of progress through projects such as E-courts, etc
5. Increased interaction with the judiciary of people from across India.

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Despite, this certain challenges remain

1. Lack of digital Infrastructure - Less than 38% of judges have computers in their office

2. Poor telecommunication infrastructure in India - Given low internet penetration of ~40% in rural areas.

3. Poor digital literacy forms a barrier to effective use of devices such as laptop, etc.

4. Exclusion due to poor internet connectivity leading to delays in court proceedings. Ex - Poor progress of BharatNet in India.

5. Hacking and surveillance by non social elements can harm the integrity of the proceedings

These elements present challenges making

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justice inaccessible.

* Way Forward

1. Invest in court infrastructure by utilizing funds from Consolidated fund of India.
2. Have a hybrid option of courts to deal with any issues faced by poor due to non accessibility.
3. Focus on Bharat Net and PM-WANI to develop infrastructure of even backward areas.
4. Increase digital literacy through CSR programmes such as Internet Sakhi (Tatas), etc.

Therefore to achieve DPSP Article 39-A - legal aid to poor, digital inclusion is key for increased justice delivery equitably.

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13. The current urban planning capacities in India are extremely skeletal and need systemic reforms and a change in mindset. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में शहरी नियोजन की वर्तमान क्षमताएं अत्यंत सीमित हैं तथा प्रणालीगत सुधारों और मानसिकता में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

It is expected that by 2070, urban areas would contribute 50% of the GVA.

The increasing urbanization has led to pressure on infrastructure and resources, requiring proper planning.

* Current Urban Planning Capacities

1. Extremely skeletal

① → Low disaster resilence in face of floods, etc. Ex - Mumbai, Chennai

② → Slow implementation of Smart Cities Mission, leading to poor egovernance.

③ → Poor housing facilities lead to clustering in slums, impacting health. Ex COVID in Dharavi.

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2. Crunch in Resources

- (4) Lack of clean drinking water and groundwater. Ex - use of tankers in Indore
- (5) Low health infrastructure due to less government hospitals - high OOPE
- (6) Lack of ecosystem protection leading to increased pollution. Ex - Air pollution in Delhi

3. Issues with mindset

- (7) Insider outsider mentality leading to discrimination
- (8) Low segregation of waste leading to poor waste disposal.
- (9) Focus on earning as much and spending less. Ex - Increased vagrancies.

These issues, need a change in mindset and proper implementation of schemes

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* Way Forward

1. Fast and proper implementation of Schemes
   - AMRUT
   - PMAWAS YOJANA
   - SMART CITIES MISSION

2. Work on Push factors
   - Increasing rural jobs
   - Increasing schools
   - Increasing rural wages.

3. Focus on urban afforestation to deal with increasing pollution.

4. Charges for usage of water, etc and segregation of waste.

5. Community involvement to have people based development.

6. Increased spending on disaster resilient infrastructure.

Therefore, as by 2030 - 40% of people will live in urban areas, urban area development needs to be key focus and target of collaborative development.

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14. Reservation for women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has not translated into corresponding increase in women's representation in India's state legislatures. Bringing out the reasons for the same, discuss how under-representation of women in the state legislatures can be corrected.

(250 words) 15

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) में महिलाओं के लिए प्रदत्त आरक्षण उसी अनुपात में भारत की राज्य विधान-मंडलों में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व में वृद्धि में परिवर्तित नहीं हुआ है। इसके कारणों को वर्णित करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि राज्य विधान-मंडलों में महिलाओं के कम प्रतिनिधित्व में कैसे सुधार किया जा सकता है।

The 73rd and the 74th Constitutional Amendment provided for compulsory 1/3rd reservation for women in India, at the local self government level.

Despite, this the female representation in the current Parliament stands at 9%. The representation in state legislatures is also low compared to number of women Sarpanch.

* Reasons

1. Male dominated areaa of political parties make the females uncomfortable to join politics.

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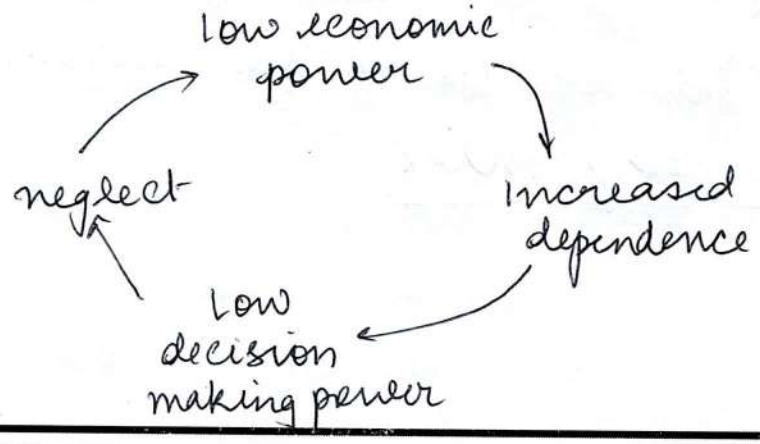
2. Proxy culture - As the culture of 'Sarpanch-pati' is prevalent even though not recorded officially.

3. Criminalization of politics - In the current Parliament, 47% of the representatives have pending criminal cases.

4. Stigmatization of roles as 'care giver' and 'soft to handle power' demotivate female participation.

5. Commodification of women - Ex - being called 'eye candy', which is highly disrespectful.

6. Low economic empowerment



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Therefore, to correct under-representation

1. Reservation for females in political parties - minimum number of tickets to be given.
2. Increasing awareness about role in policy making - help in more targetted welfare
3. Reducing criminalization by utilizing fast track courts for quick disposal of cases.
4. Increasing gender sensitization of electorate.

This can help India achieve engendered development and SDG - Gender Equality and better ranks in the Global Gender Gap Index.

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15. For effective public service delivery, there is need to shift from traditional accountability mechanisms to social accountability mechanisms. In this context, discuss the pre-conditions for the success of social accountability efforts and challenges associated with them. **(250 words) 15**

प्रभावी सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण के लिए, पारंपरिक जवाबदेही तंत्र से सामाजिक जवाबदेही तंत्र में स्थानांतरित करने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व के प्रयासों की सफलता के लिए पूर्व-शर्तों और उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Public Service delivery is the crux of the mandate of welfare state as stipulated in the Basic structure doctrine. The various schemes' implementation has been uneven calling for shift in the accountability mechanisms.

* Need for shift

1. More aware electorate - At independence, the literacy rate was low, but now India is a more aware nation.

2. Better performance given continous monitoring under social accountability. Ex- GeoNREGA helps track assets developed.

3. Increased accountability due to increased

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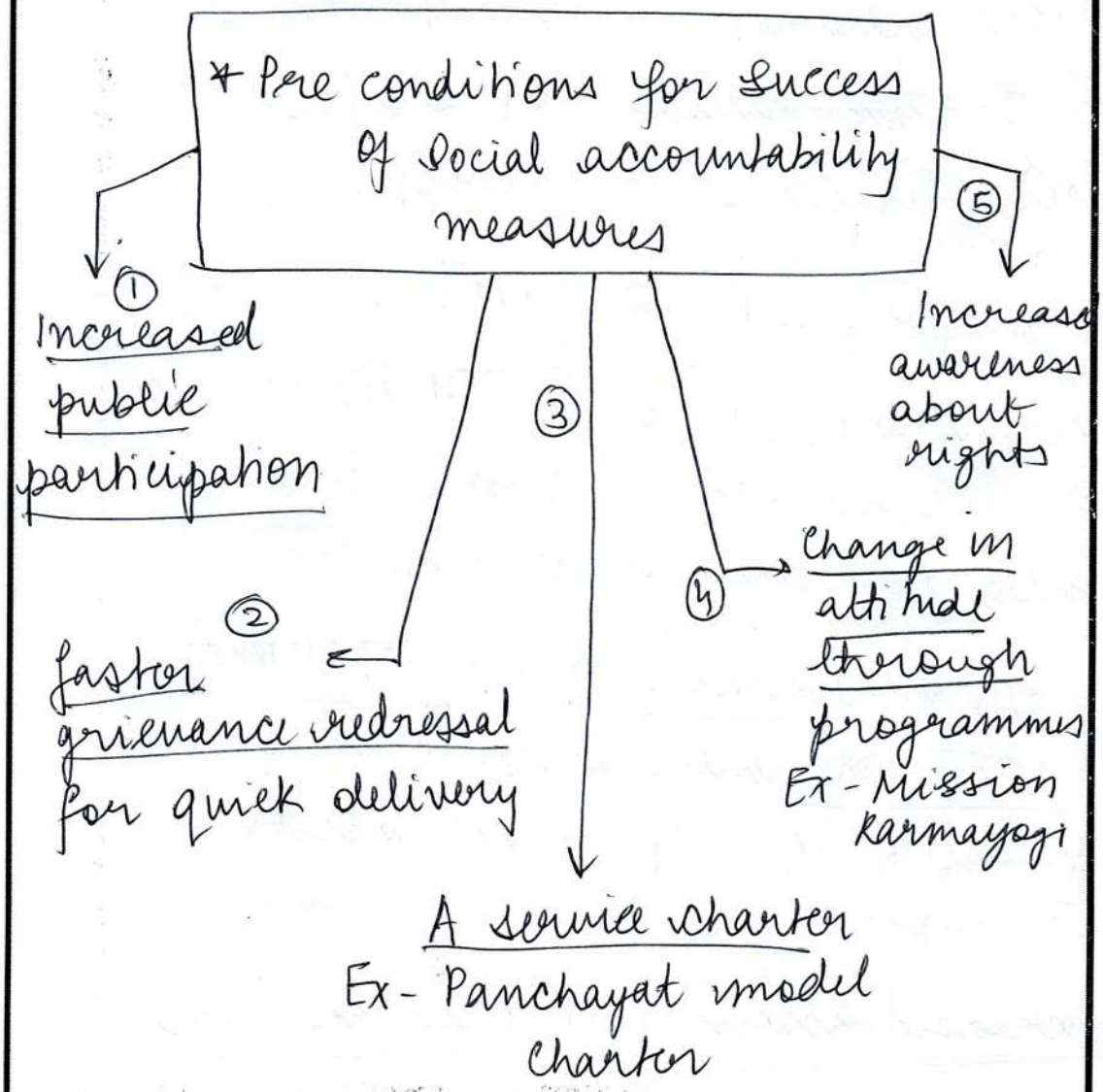
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

transparency. Ex - RTI filling led to information about the low ration card based food allotments.

4. Development of technology - allows for faster monitoring of measures. Ex - CoWIN app vaccine appointment



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Challenges

1. Lack of infrastructure
2. Poor updation of records by authorities
3. Low financial & digital literacy
4. Resistance to change by bureaucracy
5. Increasing inequality hindering development

Therefore, taking example of MGNREGA, measures have to be taken to increase social accountability by focusing on collaboration with various stakeholders. This will help fulfil the idea of Sarvodaya by Gandhiji as well as fulfil DPSP of social and economic justice.

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16. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) remains one of the most ambitious programmes for public welfare and rural development, but its objectives cannot be achieved without strong and capable Panchayati Raj Institutions. Elucidate.

(250 words) 15

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) अभी भी लोक कल्याण और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए सबसे महत्वाकांक्षी कार्यक्रमों में से एक है, लेकिन इसके उद्देश्यों को मजबूत और सक्षम पंचायती राज संस्थानों के बिना हासिल नहीं किया जा सकता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

MGNREGA 2005 is a watershed development in India given its increased development outcomes. It is a rural partial wage employment Scheme guranteeing work for 100 days to all adults 18 and above.

* Impact

1. Public welfare
   - ① Increasing female empowerment given low skill work.
   - ② Wages / employment to SC/ST
   - ③ Provide job in non agricultural season
   - ④ Reduce urban migration by 32%

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according to NACER Study.

2. Rural Development

① Increase construction of rural assets - durable in nature.

② Increase employment of disguised labour from agriculture

③ Increase rural wages by 8% according to Dilip Mukerjee

* Need for Strong Panchayati Raj Institutions

1. Registration is through Gram Sabha, thereby requiring functionaries.

2. The 60:40 allocation of wages to cost require utilising low funds for construction for most durable assets.

3. Hiring labour for completion of work before monsoon season, coincides with demand for

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agricultural labour. This requires help of Gram Sabhas.

4. The Devolution of funds is through the Panchayat

5. The DBT nature of transfer requires infrastructure development.

Therefore, for equitable development and utilisation of MGNREGA for better growth and development of rural areas require quick adoption of technology and providing local government with 3 Fs - Funds, functions & functionaries

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17. Despite legal safeguards and international conventions, the State has failed to uphold the rights of persons with disabilities in general and those with psychosocial disabilities in particular. Discuss in the context of India.

(250 words) 15

कानूनी सुरक्षोपायों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अभिसमयों के बावजूद, राज्य सामान्य रूप से दिव्यांगजनों और विशेष रूप से मनोसामाजिक दिव्यांगजनों के अधिकारों को बनाए रखने में विफल रहा है। भारत के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

Disabled people form 2.8% of the current population of India. The are disabled not due to self defect but rather due to failure of social infrastructure.

* Legal and International Conventions

1. Disability Act → provides for 20 types of disability
→ reservation of 4% in jobs
reservation of 5% in education

2. Internationational UN Convention
→ advices states to form disabled friendly infrastructure
→ Rights of disabled.

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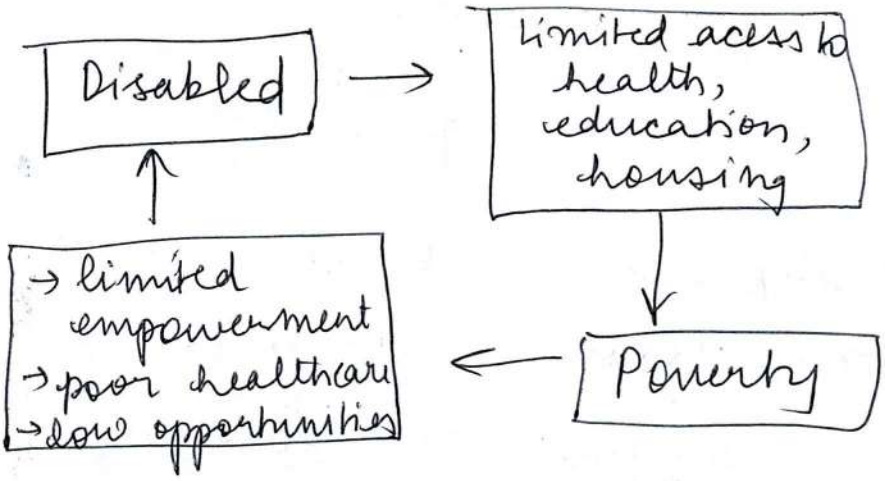

* Issues faced

1. Stigmatization by people
2. Low investment by government
3. Lack of healthcare facilities
4. Stigmatization of mental health leading to low treatment.
5. Low economic incentives - Raid ₹ 500 under National Assistance Programme.
6. Expensive aids - non removal of GST on them, leading to high costs.

Therefore, proactive steps are required by the government.

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* Way Forward

1. Transition to social concept of disability to increase inclusion.
2. Focus on providing free of cost healthcare aids like under Rashtriya Vayoshree Yojana.
3. Increase investment on healthcare in terms of psychologists, etc
4. Focus on infrastructure development under Accessible India campaign
   - 50% accessible public places by 2030
   - 30% offices by 2030.

The disabled people are already at a disadvantage. This disadvantage needs to reduced through focused aid and dedicated healthcare policy to deal with physical as well as psychological disability, for inclusive fulfillment of DPSPs.

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18. To what extent has the PM Awas Yojana (Gramin) been successful in solving the problem of rural housing in India? Discuss with adequate arguments. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ग्रामीण आवास की समस्या को सुलझाने में प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) किस सीमा तक सफल रही है? पर्याप्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

PM Awas Yojana was launched with the aim of fulfiling housing needs of rural areas. According to studies, 77 crore houses need to be build to deal with population growth.

The scheme aims for housing for all by 2022. The scheme has seen uneven success over the years.

* Impact

1. Increased construction of Pakka houses in replacement of mud houses.

2. Increased development of rural areas infrastructure.

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3. Reduced slums leading to poor living conditions.

4. Increased resilience in face of disaster.
Ex - Cyclones in Odisha.

* Challenges

1. Low completion rate of project
2. Leakages to middlemen and suppliers
3. Renting of houses by people to earn extra money and staying in unsafe houses
4. Low facilities such as drinking water, sanitation, etc.
5. Slow disbursement of funds for the project.
6. Poor construction quality due to leakages.

This has led to a uneven success of the scheme.

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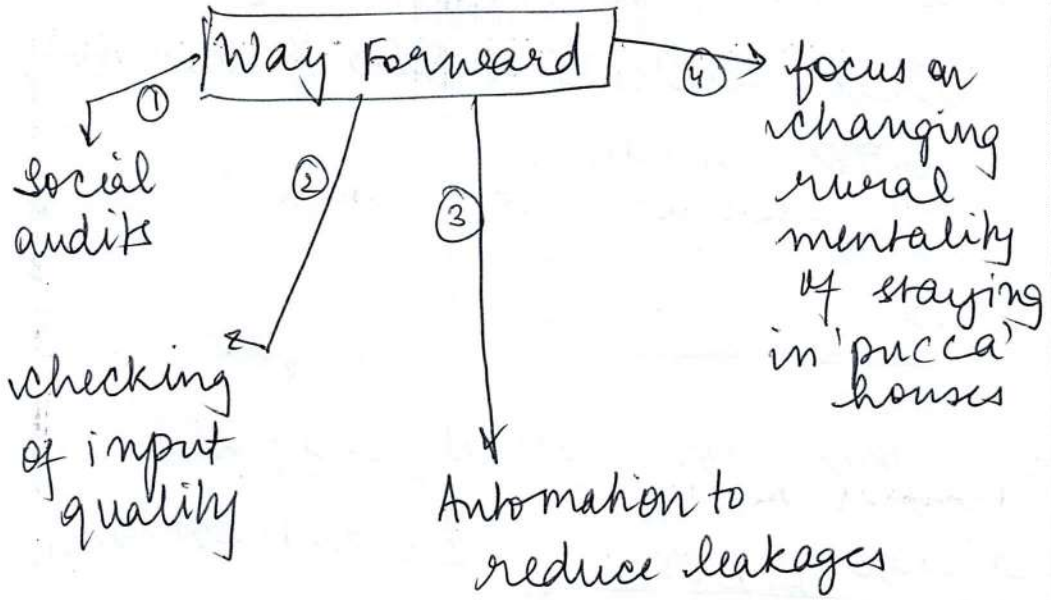

Aneas Yojana holds the potential to provide safe livelihood to rural people. This can help achieve decentralized and democratic growth in India.

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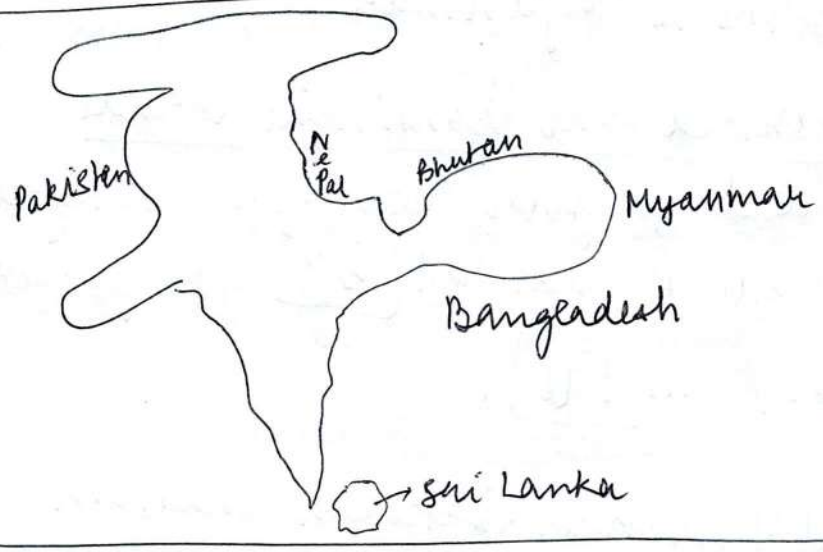
19. Despite the potential of India's Neighbourhood First policy, there have been several impediments to regional cooperation in South Asia. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत की नेबरहुड फर्स्ट नीति में क्षमता होने के बावजूद, दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग के लिए कई बाधाएं विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is the largest nation in the subcontinent with 73% of GDP and 66% of the population. Its Neighbourhood first policy is based on inclusive development of the neighbourhood.



* The impediments to the regional cooperation are :-

1. Big Brother attitude of India - where countries such as Nepal and Sri Lanka have expressed dissent -

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2. Increased penetration of China - through its debt-book diplomacy and fast implementation of projects.

3. Slow completion of infrastructure projects
   - Roopur nuclear plant - Bangladesh
   - Amklaj - motihari pipeline
   - ports in Myanmar.

4. Low intra sub continent trade has led to poor economic integration
   - The trade stands at 5% compared to 66% in EU.

5. The differences between nations

① ② Terrorism
→ Pakistan
→ India

Border
Nepal

③ CAA
→ India
→ Bangladesh
→ Afghanistan
→ Pakistan

④ ⑤ Military
→ Myanmar
→ Pakistan

Water dispute
→ Teesta

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Therefore, for better integration, steps required are:-

1. Promotion of intra trade to boost economic ties based on comparative advantage
2. Boost cultural relations through track II diplomacy.
3. Increase untied aid to counter China's BRI.
4. Increase faster implementation of infrastructure projects.
5. Renewal of treaties of friendship between nations.

India's neighbourhood policy holds the key for integration of the area. This is crucial given its unique cultural, economic and political history.

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20. It is argued that China's Belt and Road Initiative has resulted in unsustainable debt-for-infrastructure deals in several countries across continents and it is a part of debt trap diplomacy. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि चीन का बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव महाद्वीपों के कई देशों में गैर-संधारणीय अवसंरचना के लिए-ऋण आधारित सौदों में परिणत हुआ है और यह ऋण जाल कूटनीति का एक हिस्सा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

China's BRI was launched in 2013.
It focuses on infrastructure development based on :-

Belt
→ on land

Road
→ on sea.

It has resulted in various unsustainable deals given the :-

→ low financial viability of the projects

→ high costs of construction

→ low repayment capacity of nations

→ high interests plus harsh conditions of the loans leading to unsustainable rent agreements such as 100 years of Hambantota

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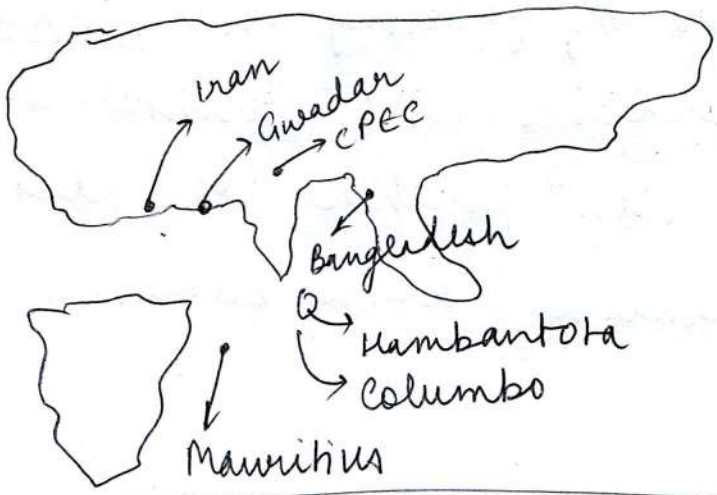
port-

Projects under BRI



This is leading to increasing resistance by countries, which can be countered by India through

1. Untied aid
2. Lines of credit - Sri Lanka
3. Low interest loans
4. North South Collaboration - India Japan in Sri Lanka and Africa
5. Utilisation of soft power
   - Yoga
   - Culture → Buddhism
   - education Scholarships

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Therefore by focusing on 'Diamond of democracies as a counter to BRI, India can further the idea of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam.